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Effecting Insurance is the first proof of prosperous business. It is a necessity.
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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 48 BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

CENSUS OPERATIONS PROVE A FIASCO IN CITY.

—:o:—

Half-Hearted Attempts To Fill In Forms By Officials

CITIZENS TURN OUT IN OPEN MEETINGS TO EVADE OFFICIALS

Pavement Population Marched To Police Stations For Filling Returns

Disappointment was writ large on the faces about of 3,000 census enumerators who were saddled with the task of going from door to door on the night of Thursday gathering the final figures in connection with the census returns in the city of Bombay.

The public of Bombay did not treat the census seriously and purposely kept out of their houses, while the census officials themselves went through the business half-heartedly being disappointed with the sort of reception that generally awaited them at the houses.

SHOWN THE DOOR

At some places these poor enumerators were unceremoniously shown the door and at other places they were laughed at. For the most part people left their houses to attend open air meetings arranged by the Congress to evade the census operations.

The elaborate instructions which the police had promulgated by the beat of the "bataki" warning the public to stay indoors after 9 p.m. and not to come out in the streets seemed to have been respected more in their breach than in their observance.

SEVEN OPEN AIR MEETINGS

The Congress arranged nearly seven open air meetings in the different localities, including the labour areas, which were not only well attended but lasted till past midnight. The meetings were held at seven different places at Tilak Maidan at Dadar, Lal Maidan, Patel, Das Maidan, Byculla, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Tambakanta, Kandewadi and Kharak Bazaar.

The census operations were only felt through the enforced closing of the hotels and restaurants in the city much to the inconvenience of the public. Some of the hotels would not even close and were reluctantly forced to do so by the police.

PAVEMENT POPULATION MARCHED TO POLICE STATION

The police took a very passive part in the whole affair except that they made a clean sweep of Bombay's pavement population by waking up the shelterless and homeless people from their sleep and marching them off in a herd to the police stations for the purpose of census returns.

HOW DADAR CITIZENS AVOIDED CENSUS OFFICIALS

—:o:—

The Congress volunteers went about Dadar and "E" Ward locality from Thursday afternoon till late in the evening asking people by beat of 'bataki' not to stay at home as required by the Census officials but to gaher at Tilak Maidan. An interesting programme of ballads and songs was arranged for the entertainment of the gathering which went on swelling as night advanced. The police force under Inspector Karnik was on the spot watching the show. The Census officers for the most kept themselves confined in the municipal offices. Earlier in the evening the police are alleged to have forced shopkeepers and hotel proprietors to close theisr shops. One of the hotel-keepers who refused to do was threatened with the cancellation of his license.

CENSUS-TAKING AT GHATKOPER

—:o:—

Alleged Highhandsedness

(From A Correspondent).

GHATKOPER, Feb. 26.

Census operations are carried on here, for the last few days, in a highhanded manner, with the help of police, who are going round the city provided with handcuffs. People are compelled to open doors, and it is alleged many respectable citizens are insulted.

A letter of protest has been signed by 557 persons drawing attention of the general public and the authorities concerned to this deplorable state of affairs.

"BANG THE DOORS AGAINST CENSUS OFFICIALS"

—:o:—

"Boycott the Census" was the advice given to the citizens of Bombay by a number of speakers at a meeting at Azad Maidan on Thursday evening.

Sjt. Rangaswami Ayyar presided. He asked the citizens to keep the doors of their houses closed when the Census officers came to visit them.

Dr. Mazharul Haq Gaur referred to Habib Nur's execution and reminded the Muslims that the Government did not differentiate between Hindus and Muslims when it had to govern them with a stern hand. He exhorted the Muslims not to lag behind in the fight for freedom.

Sardar Jarniatsingh and several other speakers also exhorted the audience to boycott the Census by refusing to co-operate with the enumerators.

AXE FOR RLY WORKERS

—:o:—

1200 To Be Retrenched

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

It is understood that owing to "serious financial position" 600 workers of Lillooah workshops of E. I. Railway were paid off to-day.

Bonuses due to them also were given as well as free passes to take them respective homes. Things passed off peacefully.

It is further understood that six hundred more will be paid off in the course of the next two days, bringing the total number of discharged workers to twelve hundred.—A. P. Special.

3 PRESIDENTS IN 24 HOURS

—:o:—

Swift Justice In Nagpur

HEAVY HAUL OF CENSUS BOYCOTT

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPURMAHAL, Feb. 26.

Repression is in full swing on account of the boycott of the Census operations. Kalicharan Saraf, President of the "War Council" was arrested and sentenced to 9 months' with a heavy fine. As soon as Sjt. Marulkar was appointed the next President he too was arrested and immediately sentenced to the same punishment. Sjt. Sherlekar, pleader former President just released from Jail was also arrested and sentenced to 9 months. Sjt. Vaidyaraj Pandit Sheobalak Divedi of Gondia a well-known Congress Worker is appointed the 16th president. Three presidents including an ex-president went to jail within twenty-four hours. Sjt. Lanker, a Science Graduate, and Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with a heavy fine. Sjt. Tukaram Joshi Senapati was arrested on Wednesday for a speech on the Census Boycott.

Rugby.—A meeting of the Economic Experts will begin at Geneva next Monday, in connection with the League of Nation's inquiry into the causes of world economic crisis.—B. O. W.

KARACHI CONGRESS SESSION

—:o:—

Offer For Exclusive Right Of Talkie & Movie Version Called For

CONGRESS TOWN UNDER CONSTRUCTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

A commodious office has been procured to-day on a full charge at the Bunder Road and is put in working order. Bulletin No. 1 of the Reception Committee has been issued this evening.

It states that the preliminaries for the construction of the Nagar are complete, and laying water mains, levelling the ground and extension of electric wire poles are already under progress. Some special seats on the dais will be provided for distinguished visitors at heavy prices. The highest price is Rs. 5,000 and then Rs. 2,500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250.

MOVIE AND TALKIE VERSION

It is also proposed to sell an exclusive world copyright of taking movie films and talkie films of the Congress functions to a Cinema Firm giving the highest offer. Some offers in this connection have already been received.

The Reception Committee also has got for itself a telegraphic address registered as "Congress."

Governor

Rs 700 WORTH LANDS SOLD FOR Rs. 18/-

—:o:—

Bardoli Peasants' Sacrifice

SURAT, Feb. 26.

The lands of the peasants of the Bardoli Taluka forfeited for non-payment of land revenue have been sold by Government by auction which fetched very low prices. 32 'vinghas' (12'5 'vinghas' equal one acre) of land belonging to Nathubhai Nagarji, 11 'vinghas' of Ramabhai Jerajbhai, 4 'vinghas' of Lallubhai Jerambhai, 12 'vinghas' of Haribhai Jerambhai, all residents of villages in Bardoli Taluka, were forfeited some time back by Government for non-payment of land revenue.

These lands were auctioned by Government recently and purchased by two Parsees of Navsari at Rs. 18 per 'vingha' including the standing crops. The original cost of the above lands per 'vingha' is Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 plus the price of the crops which would fetch an additional price of Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.

Six persons from Vankaner village in Bardoli Taluka who were arrested for erasing census numbers have been sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Silent On Borsad Inquiry

—:o:—

SIR F. SYKES' SERMON ON PEACE

Blames The Congress, But Acknowledges Its Success.

PROPAGANDA FOR R. T. C. POLICY

SIR FREDERICK SYKES.

".....With a view to paralysing the administration they (Congressmen) have made various forms of deliberate attack upon the revenues of the Government in which, though they have failed to realize their hopes, they have achieved a a sufficient measure of success to add materially to our financial embarrassment."

This was the admission made by the Governor of Bombay in addressing the members of the Legislative Council Bombay, on Thursday.

The Governor in the earlier part of his address attempts to advise the Congress in the following terms: "The Congress have chosen to ignore the elementary maxim that business and politics should be kept separate and they have used all their power and influence at their disposal to bring about the 'interference with trade, which has made the depression even more acute in India than it has been in other countries."

Sir Frederick Sykes hoped for peace as "peace was the greatest need of India at the moment."

The following are extracts from the address of Sir Frederick Sykes to the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday:—

Although it is evident that your labours this session are likely to be both arduous and extensive, I have felt that under the special circumstances of this year I could not forego my privilege of addressing you during the Budget session. I should in any case have been anxious to express a welcome to the first Legislative Council which has been elected during my period as Governor, but I feel that some very special words of welcome and appreciation are due to you owing to the circumstances under which you have been elected. Owing to the prevalence of the civil disobedience movement with the resulting boycott of elections by the Congress many of you have had to face opposition and opprobrium of the most offensive kind from your political opponents. Your difficulties were aggravated also by the fact that owing to the circumstances of last year we were compelled to hold the elections at a time of year which was admittedly inconvenient. The fact that you have come forward in spite of all this to stand as champions of the constitutional methods of co-operation and negotiation against those of intimidation adopted by your opponents is indeed greatly to your credit, and I take this opportunity of expressing my best thanks and congratulations to you all. The fact that the Round Table Conference so far from proving completely barren of results, as its opponents foretold, has produced the outlines of a scheme which I am sure you must all agree provides ample ground for further negotiation and hope of a satisfactory final settlement, must, I am sure, be a great source of consolation and satisfaction to you and a vindication of your courageous outlook. I trust, however, that you will not think that the time has yet come for slacking off your efforts, but of this I shall have more to say later on.

"SPEAKERSHIP" IN THE MAKING.

To you, Mr. President, I tender my congratulations on your re-election to your important post. It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me that the admirable work you have done has been recognised by the conferring upon you of the honour of Knighthood and I feel sure that all members of this Council share my feelings from sense alike of appreciation of your personal merits and of the dignity conferred upon this Council by the honour bestowed upon its President. I am exceedingly glad that you have been re-elected unopposed, and I trust that this may be the beginning of the establishment of a precedent of continuity in the post of President of the Legislative Council on the model of the Speaker in the English House of Commons.

I have already alluded to the fact that your labours this session are likely to be strenuous, and it is particularly unfortunate that the chief reason for this should be the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Presidency and the necessity in consequence to put before you Bills introducing additional taxation to help to meet the very severe deficit with which we are now faced. When I addressed you during the last Budget session on the financial position of the Presidency the outlook, though not free from difficulty, gave ground for at least modest optimism. I referred to the commitments which we had inherited from our predecessors and was able to point to special measures to set our finances in order and to enable us to present a balanced budget. We looked forward indeed to a lean period, but there seemed good reason to hope for a gradual improvement in the situation until the revised provincial settlement would put up firmly on our feet once more. You all know what a complete change in the situation has occurred since then. The world-wide fall in commodity prices has completely falsified all our calculations and estimates. In this matter we share our sufferings with practically every country in the civilized world, but the severity of the disaster that has overtaken us in this country has been greatly enhanced by the civil disobedience movement. The Congress have chosen to ignore the elementary maxim that business and politics should be kept separate, and they have used all the power and influence at their disposal to bring about an interference with trade, which has made the depression even more acute in India than it has been in other countries. At the same time with a view to paralysing the administration they have made various forms of deliberate attack upon the revenues of Government in which, though they have failed to realize their hopes, they have achieved a sufficient measure of success to add materially to our financial embarrassment. Finally their deliberate interference with the maintenance of law and order has necessitated a large and expensive temporary increase in our Police force and considerable additional expenditure on jails and other items. The result is that we shall finish the year with a deficit which will completely

(Continued on page 5.)

CONGRESSMEN TIRED OF DELAY IN GANDHI-IRWIN TALKS

'Imperial Statesmens' Daily Visits To Mahatma

MUSLIM LEADERS SEEKING BASIS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT

(From Our Special Representative) DELHI, Feb. 26.

The subject of Gandhi-Irwin talks is for all practical purposes taboo in Dr. Ansari's house although Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar more popularly known in Congress circles as "The Imperial Statesmen" visit Gandhiji almost daily. Congressmen however readily shed their reticence which almost become an impregnable habit to give vent to their restiveness at the delay regarding the much awaited communication from the Viceroy. They all want to leave for their respective places as soon as possible.

DINNER AND A BASIS.

Nationalist Muslims including Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari and Mahamud are meeting this afternoon to explore avenues of Hindu-Muslim settlement. Later they are meeting at dinner at Dr. Ansari's house prominent members of the other side like Sir Abdur Rahim and Maulvi Shafi Daudi to canvass a possible basis for settlement of the communal problem. There are indications that the question is going to be tackled under Congress auspices very soon. Significance attaches in this connection to Gandhiji's visit to the Muslim League and his speech last night to Delhi students.

IRWIN-GANDHI PARLEYS.

Resumption To-day.

NEW DELHI, February 26.

Talks in the Assembly lobby today show that the stage of further discussion fore-casted in the communique issued from the Viceroy's House last week, has been reached and that a resumption of the Irwin-Gandhi discussions is likely to-morrow. The Viceroy's Executive Council meets to-day. The expected communication from the Viceroy, it is said, has been received.—A. P.

(FOR LATEST NEWS SEE STOP PRESS PAGE 3).

PICKETING BAN DEFIED IN BELGAUM

—:o:—

11 Volunteers Jailed For 6 Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 26.

Picketing of shops of foreign articles at Sogal near Murgod in the Belgaum district was banned under Section 144 Cr. P.C. on the 23rd and 24th instant, when annually big fair is held. Congressmen decided to defy it. Accordingly picketing was undertaken on the 23rd inst. After Prabhat Pheri was taken out and the flag salutation ceremony performed 20 picketers were arrested including the dictator of Murgod, three spectators were assaulted by the police. The volunteers controlled the crowd. Great sensation prevails. 11 volunteers, who picketed liquor shops in Mercara in the Coorg district were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

18 BARISAL PICKETS JAILED

—:o:—

Raid On Volunteer's Camp.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Of the 34 volunteers arrested during the raid at the Volunteers' camp at Burra Bazar, eight gave an undertaking and accordingly were released. The rest were proceeded against under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan to-day released them on a bail of Rs. 500 each.

18 PICKETS JAILED.

Barisal.—Of the 39 arrested in connection with assault on police at Paterhat during the picketing of Excise shops, 21 were either acquitted or discharged, while the rest were sentenced to an imprisonment ranging from three to eight weeks.—A. P. Special.

17 PICKETS ARRESTED AT GUNTUR

—:o:—

Congressmen Await Trial

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 26.

Seventeen satyagrahis includir two ladies Shrimathis Ankamma and Rajamma, who have been vigorously picketing cloth shops since last several days were arrested yesterday evening, while picketing under section 17(1' of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and removed in bus to the sub-jail lock-up. Seven Congressmen including three ladies who were arrested previously under the same Act, are still awaiting their trial. Picketing continues.

LOSS OF 'HIGHLAND HOPE'

—:o:—

Captain & Mate Suspended

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of 'Highland Hope' which struck reef off Farilhoes Islands in fog found that the stranding and loss of vessel were due to the failure of the Master to navigate the ship in proper seamanlike manner and suspended his license for six months.

The Court considered that the Second Officer was remiss in his duties and that the owners could not be absolved from all blame, because the Master of such age could not be expected to stand the physical strain of commanding such a large passenger vessel.

The Court severely reprimanded the Chief Officer for concealing the fact that he brought the deck scrap log ashore and subsequently destroying the log. The Court commended the Fourth Officer Parry for his courage and resource in dealing with situation due to accident to lifeboat.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The Royal Air Force, Rangoon, flying-boats on flight to Basra, have reached Malta.—B. O. W.

LIGHTHOUSE BLOWN AWAY

—:o:—

Worst Hurricane In Fiji

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Wellington.—Nadi lighthouse was blown away and a train was blown offi rails at Lautoka.

These are among incidents of the worst hurricane and floods ever experienced in Fiji, details of which were brought by the crew of ship from Suva who report that eighty were killed in Ba District and a hundred in Singatoka.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION NEAR CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Four Bengali youths including a student from Khulna were arrested in connection with an explosion in a room in the North Suburbs yesterday. In corner of the room the bed was found smouldering and the floor strewn with chemicals said to be used for explodive purposes. Occupants had disappeared but traces of blood were found in the room indicating that they might been injured.—A. P. Special.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell INDIAN HERBAL GLYCERINE (Best Hair Toilet Cream) JAYASUNDARA CO., P. B. 297, Madras. A

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT in Nasik will have to deposit Rs. 500, salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 4432

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHIEF-OFFICER ENGINEER (Municipality) B. Com., with Shorthand-Typewriting, knowing Marathi, Parsee-Hindoo Lady-companions, Nurses, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. A R 4435

WANTED—A qualified experienced SURVEYOR. Pay accordingly. Apply sharp to Box No. 708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 2583

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra A R 4326

WANTED—A GOVERNESS to take charge and coach 4 children below 8 years of age none below Intermediate or Senior Cambridge Examination qualifications need apply. Pay 100 to 150 according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHAIRMAN, District Board, Fyzabad, United Provinces. A R 4417

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SENIOR ASSISTANT EDITOR for a leading English Daily Newspaper in Upper India. Salary up to Rs. 340 according to qualifications, with house rent. Appointment at present for six months. No one need apply who has not actually acted as Editor of an English daily. Applicants who have travelled in foreign countries and obtained training in England or America will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 2595

WANTED
for **INDIA EQUITABLE Insurance Co., Ltd.**

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET OFFICE PREMISES, situated second floor, Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street. Apply BANK OF BARODA, LTD. C 2594

Loans

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 300/- on security of office. Monthly interest, Rs. 30. Business safe. Apply to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R 4437

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on Saturday, the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at "Cosy Corner," Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.
BENNET & CO.
T R 4439

Hotels.

MAHABLESHWAR. —PARADISE HINDU HOTEL will begin from 1st April, 1931. Write immediately for coupons to LALJI DAMODAR, MANAGER, Paradise Hindu Hotel, Matheran. H R 4405

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1931, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect a Director in the Room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 13th February, 1931, to 27th February, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
6th February, 1931.
2526

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

SHIPPING FIRMS are requested to quote their rates per ton for the conveyance of Telegraph Materials, Instruments, and Cables by Steamer, for one year from the 1st of April, 1931, from Bombay.

To Rangoon, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Calicut, Marmagoa, Harper, Ratnagiri, Tuna, Bhavnagar Docks, Porbunder, Busrah, Baghdad and Aden.

2. Quotations will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th of March, 1931.

P. N. MITRA,
Controller of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta.
12th February, 1931.
2556.

NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Utilisation Division, Bareilly, is prepared to supply any information concerning sal and other timbers from the U. P. Government Forests.
2522

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1931, that day being a Public Holiday (HOLI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st February, 1931.
2569

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 70 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1931.

N. J. SHAH,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
2589

Tender.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before 9TH MARCH 1931 for first-class seebpore Bottom seam seebpore colliery coal about 1,200 tons of best quality for the year 1931-32.

A deposit of Rs. 200 should accompany tender, without which no tender will be accepted.

Specifications and conditions of the contract can be seen on any working day during the office hours except holidays in the office of the undersigned.

The envelope containing the tender should be marked "Tender for coal."

CHIEF OFFICER.
Surat Borough Municipality.
Surat.
Municipal Office.
Dated 24-2-31.
2590

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BABAJI BHAGWANT KULKARNI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client the properties described in the schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 25|27, Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground or land together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Kumbharwada Tambad Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-four square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7604 and Street Nos. 151-153 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under O. No. 1921 and new No. 9057, Old Survey No. 248 and New Survey No. 4943 and Cadastral Survey No. 382 of Bhuleshwar Division, standing in the name of Shankar Babaji and formerly in the name of Narayan Mahadeo and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by Public passage, on the North by the house of Pandu Bhandare and on the South by the house of Pasook Portuguese.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1931.

RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.
2598

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 431 of 1930.

(1) GOMAJI HARNATHJI, (2) GULABCHAND HARNATHJI, (3) PUNAMCHAND GOMAJI, all of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, Money-lenders, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, trading together in partnership as Shroffs and Money-lenders under the name, style and firm of Gomaji Harnathji and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VALLIBHAI ABDULLA MEMON, of Bombay, Mohamedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mahul, in the Bombay Suburban District of Bandra and doing business at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hon'ble the High Court will be moved before his Lordship Mr. Justice Rangnekar, on THURSDAY, the 19th of March, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.), or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by Counsel on the part of the above-named Plaintiffs for an order that:—

(1) The Commissioner of the Hon'ble High Court for taking accounts do sell by Public Auction the properties comprised in the mortgage, dated 5th November, 1923, and Further Charge dated 7th April, 1925, and the net proceeds of such sale or so much thereof as may be sufficient be applied in or towards satisfaction of the Preliminary Decree herein.

(2) The Plaintiffs herein be at liberty to bid at the said sale and in the event of their becoming the purchasers they be at liberty to set off the amount of the purchase money against the amount due to them under the said preliminary Decree.

(3) In the event of a deficiency the Plaintiffs be at liberty to apply for a personal Decree for the balance.

(4) The Plaintiffs be at liberty to add to the amount of the mortgage debt the costs of this application and the Decree Absolute for sale and the costs of carrying out the Decree Absolute for sale and the sale of the property.

(5) Such further relief as may be expedient.

Dated the 21st January, 1931.
(Sd.) PARALKAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
Mr. VALLIBHAI ABDULLA MEMON,
The Defendant above-named.

N.B.—The affidavit of Punamchand Gomaji affirmed on the 20th January, 1931, will be used in support of the Notice of Motion.
2592

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 161 OF 1931.

Re: MAHOMED HUSSEIN LADHA THARIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Nishanpada Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: RAHIMTULLA ISMAIL BHALOO .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 25th day of February, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2597

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VADILAL H. BARODIA is not concerned with our clients Messrs. S. D. SETHNA & CO., who carry on business as Carting Agents at the Cotton Green; that the firm of Messrs. M. V. Sethna & Co. has ceased to exist from September, 1929. Under the circumstances neither our said clients nor Mr. Shapurji D. Sethna of Messrs. S. D. Sethna & Co. will be liable to anybody for any payments made to or transactions with the said Mr. Vadilal H. Barodia.

Bombay, 27th February, 1931.
PHIROZE MASANI & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. S. D. Sethna & Co.,
381, Hornby Road, Fort.
2588

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

ESTATE OF IGNATIUS DIDIMUS MONTEIRO:—
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ignatius Didimus Monteiro, deceased, late proprietor of the Didimus Printing Press, Bombay, who died at Bandra, on the 19th day of October, 1930, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 23rd day of February, 1931, to Jane Seraphine Monteiro, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administratrix at the office of Messrs. Muljee, Pradhan & Pereira, her attorneys, within 15 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1931.

MULJEE, PRADHAN & PEREIRA.
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

Examiner Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2591

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE ALSI PATIA, ON TRAM LINES, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and and Divan, Attorneys for Messrs. Parshottam Dayaram and Bhikhalal Dayaram, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Motibai, widow of Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 31st March, 1920, and assigned by the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 31st March, 1930, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the dwelling house situate in the Kalbadevi Street, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5815, Street Nos. 380-382, containing 81-1|9 square yards including one moiety of the partition walls on the North and South sides of the said dwelling house, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 592, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 502, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1685 of Bhuleshwar Division, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Public Road called Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, beyond that by the house of Manmohandas Parmanandas, on the North by the house belonging to the estate of Pranjivandas Ashram and on the South by the property of Bhat Anup Harjivan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE of highly-made Jacobian and plain artistic, complete bungalow furniture all to match, rich Morocco upholstered Chesterfield suites, H. M. V. gramophone, old China, brass and silver ornaments, Godrej's safes, Singer machine, few pieces of Indian carved furniture, best plated-ware, cutlery, crockery, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 1st March, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Government Bungalow No. 10, Queen's Road near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
From to-day at
3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
German Super-Jewel!

CARLO ALDINI
CARLO ALDINI
IN
"TWO INFERNAL DAYS"
It holds you thrilling!

Amusements

THE CAPITOL
TO-MORROW
A M.-G.-M. Superb Production.
JOHN GILBERT'S All-Talking Triumph with an All-Star Cast
REDEMPTION
Based on Tolstoi's Famous Tale "The Living Corpse"
Also
THE DOGWAY MELODY
A Hilarious M.-G.-M. Comedy featuring Canine Actors inSongs and Dialogue—the First of its kind to be shown in Bombay.
Book Your Seats Early.

John GILBERT

THRILLS PRIZES FOR ALL THRILLS PRIZES
GRAND EASTER SEASON
New Side Shows—New Attractions
Commencing WEDNESDAY 4th March
an dthe Opening of the SENSATIONAL
WATER-SHUTE
For the First Time in India
AT
LUNA PARK
Bazar Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Nightly At 6 P.M. Admission to Grounds Annas 2
Rs.200 GIVEN AWAY FREE NIGHTLY **Rs.200**
PLACE YOUR COATS CORRECTLY.

Rialto Talkies
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
DARING—DASHING
WILLIAM HAINES
In M.-G.-M. Sound Picture
SPEEDWAY
A Dramatic Story, Replete with Action, Throbbing Romance and Comedy.
TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Gallant, Golden Voiced, Debonair The Prince of Romance.
RAMON NOVARRO
In his
All-Talking—Singing Musical Romance
DEVIL-MAY-CARE

Pathe Cinema
TO-DAY AT 6.30 & 10 P.M.
SPECIAL COMEDY PROGRAMME
SATURDAY NEXT:
THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR:
ANN HARDING
IN
"Holiday"

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m
BUSTER KEATON'S
FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE.
FREE AND EASY
A STAR-STUDDED CARNIVAL OF LAUGHS!
FRIDAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
NORMA SHEARER
In The All-talking Picture
THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY

The Excelsior
6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN
Manslaughter
A Paramount Picture
Do Steel Bracelets replace her diamonds—because the man, who loves her, loves duty more.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
In his first Talking Picture.
TOM SAWYER.
Adapted from Mark Twain's Immortal Classic.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE DELIGHTFUL ROGUE
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
An All-Talking Radio Picture.
Also Showing
MADAN THEATRES
TWO INDIAN TALKIE SHORTS including.
MOONIBAI,
The popular Songstress in a New Song.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the English mails of February 12, due at 6 a.m.

The Central Bank of India, Ld. 20th Ordinary General Meeting, Central Bank Bldgs., Fort, 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

7 p.m.—Miss Durgabai's Vocal Music and Madhavlal's Sitar Solo.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

The s.s. "Naldera," with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY

A public meeting of the voters F. Ward will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m., at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga, (G. I.P.) when prominent leaders will speak on the above subject Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside. All the Corporators of this Ward are requested to be present.

POSTAL NOTICE

Supercribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 27th inst.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Lindenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 26th inst.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTE, MATUNGA.

The annual prize distribution will be held at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th prox. when H. E. Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, will preside and distribute the prizes.

SUBURBAN MARATHI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

The second session of the Suburban Marathi Sahitya Sammelan (Literary Conference) will be held at Andheri on April 4th and 5th. Prof. V. B. Naik of Poona will preside.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The annual prize distribution function of the School will take place on Saturday, the 14th of March, 1931, at 5-30 p.m. at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, under the presidentship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, when Mrs. Mirza will distribute the prizes to the successful students. The whole programme of music including orchestra will be presented exclusively by the students of the school.

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SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ARE YOU UNEASY?
YOU WORRIED?
YOU IN TROUBLE?

Are your troubles resulting from enmity debts. Business deals. Love or marriage. Is it weakness? Timidity or a complex that restrains your action. You can obtain solutions and correct guidance through medium of

MAHMOUD BEY

the Egyptian Spiritualist, now in Bombay at

MAJESTIC HOTEL
Suit No. .

Consult him and get his readings to help you. Three questions answered five rupees.

Your questions are answered in your own paper by automatic writing.

STOP PRESS.

SLACKNESS OF CONGRESS MOVEMENT DUE TO PEACE TALKS

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Though Mr. Gandhi has not received any official information till 8 p.m., he has been told by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who saw him this afternoon, to be ready for an interview with the Viceroy to-morow.

Mr. Gandhi when interviewed by a foreign press correspondent, stated that slackness in the Congress movement was due to many people thinking that something might come out of the negotiations now on foot.

It is stated in political circles here that the original idea of a small Conference has not been finally adopted or dropped and that the Viceroy may discuss it with Mr. Gandhi to-morrow. The idea is that after the Viceroy's talk with Mr. Gandhi, final conversations might be held at a small Conference attended by the Viceroy and two senior members of his Government and by the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sen-Gupta.

OPEN MIND.

Congress circles are not committed about this idea and leave Mr. Gandhi to give his view on it as he thinks best. All may depend on the trend of the talks with the Viceroy which Congressmen prefer, should first be conducted to final conclusion between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi.

Well-informed circles, however, consider that the idea of a small Conference is not ruled out and 'that it' may be considered a valuable ally if any differences are to be accommodated on details, which may assume special importance, for conveying the general ideas to which various sides may agree. Congressmen, having thrown the entire responsibility on Mr. Gandhi, are not inclined to discuss the pros and cons of the issues hanging on the further talks

SISGANJ GURDWARA

Mr. Gandhi had an enthusiastic reception to-day when he visited the historic Sisganj Gurdwara this evening and there addressed a Sikh gathering. He was able, through loud speakers, to convey his message to the huge audience in Chandni Chowk.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSES JAIL DISCIPLINE.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Having entrusted constitutional and political questions to the sole charge of Gandhiji, the Congress Working Committee has been discussing other subjects before it. I understand that at to-day's meeting of the Committee, the discussion was mainly limited to the condition of political prisoners in jail.

CONDUCT IN JAIL.

The question as to how political prisoners should behave in jail and how far should they observe jail discipline was discussed at length. Some members, it is stated, held that jail discipline should be strictly observed. No definite resolution was, however, passed.

THAT CLASSIFICATION.

The question of classification of political prisoners in jail was also discussed, when it was pointed out that the Working Committee should issue some definite instructions on the question of accepting classification, because this had been responsible for creating a distinction in Congressmen in jails and some unpleasantness was caused between leading workers and volunteers. Discussion was adjourned.

LUNCH FOR WORKING COMMITTEE.

Besides the members of the Committee, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. M. S. Anney were also present at the meeting.

Later members of the Working Committee were entertained at a lunch to-day by Mr. Brij Krishen Chandiwala, President of the Khadi Pracharak Mandal, at his residence. Mahatmaji, however, had two hours complete rest. Mahatmaji had some trouble in teeth, which was treated by Dr. Ansari to-day.

GRIEVANCES OF BURMA AND PESHAWAR.

Revd. Uttoma accompanied by Mr. Madanjit arrived here from Rangoon and discussed the situation with Mahatma Gandhi and some other members of the Working Committee regarding the question of separation of Burma from India and the repressive policy pursued by the Burma Government.

Some Congress workers of Peshawar have arrived in order to represent some of their problems to the Working Committee, which body has directed Dr. Syed Mahmood to hear them and make recommendations.

MEERUT ACCUSED THANK FRIENDS AND SYMPATHISERS FOR MONEY SENT

Appeal For More Funds To Maintain Defence Counsel

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 12 MONTHS

Mr. B. F. Bradley, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case and treasurer of the Defence Fund writes:—

The enclosed is a copy of the Statement of Accounts of the Meerut Conspiracy Case Defence Fund, covering the period of twelve months since the accused in this case have been managing their own defence arrangements.

As we are in usgent need of funds to carry on our defence, I would request you to give full publicity to the enclosed in your paper.

Since the Defence arrangements were taken over by the accused themselves in February 1930 on the dissolution of the Central Defence Committee, the following have been the receipts and expenditure. To this should be added the sum of Rs. 2,000/ sent by our friends in America during 1929 through the Sikh League, Punjab, which was disposed of by Mr. Mangal Singh, direct to Mr. D. P. Singh, Defence Counsel to cover his expenses from September to December 1930, and is in addition to the amount paid to him as shown below.

The accused wish to thank those whose contributions have hitherto enabled them to maintain a defence, and hope, as they are in urgent need of assistance, that further contributions, will be forthcoming. Any such contributions should be sent to the undersigned.

AMOUNTS OF FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1930 TO JANUARY 31, 1921.

Receipts.

	Rs. a. p.
Received from; The Nat. Meerut Prisoners' Defence Committee, London, through R. Bridgeman, Hon. Sec.	3,969.1-11
Received from The League Against Imperialism (Berlin) through Jawaharlal Nehru, Esq.	850-0-0
Received from; H. N. Joshi, Esq.	140-0-0
Received from Murallal Gargya, Esq.	100-0-0
Collections by; Messrs. Hari Singh and Raghar Singh	50-0-0
Received through Com. Sohan Singh Joshi	50-0-0
Received from; Anand Kumar. Lahore	15-0-0
Received from; Navin Chandra, Esq. Meerut	15-0-0
Received from; Jaya Prakash, Esq.	5-0-0
Received from; A Friend, Lahore	1-0-0
Received from; J. V. Joshi, Esq.	1.8-0
Miscellaneous Contributions received	15-0-0
Grand Total	Rs. a. p. 5,211-9-11

Expenditure.

	Rs. a. p.
Expenses to Defence Counsel D. P. Sinha, Esq. up to December 1930	2,750-0-0
Expenses to Defence Counsel F. H. Ansari, Esq. up to June 1930	375-0-0
Expenses to Defence Counsel Shiv Prasad, Esq. for January 1931	110-0-0
Rent for Defence Office	240-0-0
Stationery, Cablegrams, Telegrams, Postages, Stamps, Typewriter repairing charges and miscellaneous office expenses	241-11-6
Travelling expenses for Defence purposes	84-6-0
Lunch for accused up to middle of June 1930	225-7-6
Defence Office Staff Salary and Mess, etc.	360-16-6
Travelling expenses to F. H. Ansari and Harbans Lal to Allahabad for D. R. Thengdi's bail application etc.	76-7-0
To; S. V. Ghate conveyance to Bombay and allowance during illness	125-0-0
Expenses to; S. V. Ghate who has been on bail since April 1930	200-0-0
Radharaman Mitra allowance to go to Calcutta	50-0-0
Miscellaneous allowance to; A. A. Alve & A. Prasad	20-0-0
Advance to S. S. Mirajkar during operation. (Loan)	10-0-0
Advance to; S. V. Ghate (Loan)	25-0-0
Total expenditure	Rs. a. p. 4,398-15-6
Allahabad Bank balance on Jan. 31st 1931	Rs. a. p. 300-7-11
Cash in hand 31st Jan.	Rs. a. p. 12.2-6
	Rs. a. p. 5,211 9-11

(Sd.) B. F. BRADLEY,

Treasurer, Defence Fund.
District Jail,
Meerut, U. P.
15th February 1931.

MAHATMA REQUESTED TO REMEMBER MEERUT ACCUSED AND BENGAL DETENUS

—:o:—

Hubli Students' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 26.

Under the auspices of the Hubli Students' Association a meeting was held when Mr. Puranik, editor of "Lokamat", presided. It resolved to request Mahatmaji to include Meerut accused, Bengal detenues in the general amnesty and truce terms. The meeting urged the commutation of sentences on Bhagat Singh and his colleagues if he could succeed in getting them entirely quashed.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP RETIRING.

—:o:—

The Hon. Sir Norman W. Kemp, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 7th April 1931, leave preparatory to retirement.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Feb. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	11.19
To-day's Opening Rate	11.15
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.17
Difference	—.02

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 218

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	6.09
To-day's Opening Rate	5.96
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	6.03
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 26.

Silver Ready	12	7	8
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	12	6	0
Lower	0	2	0

India Bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

1st Settlement	37	8	0
2nd Settlement	37	9	0

MILLS & ARTIFICIAL SILK

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Most of the mills have given an undertaking to the Congress not to use Artificial silk, but to this date some of the mills are using artificial silk in their manufactures and openly selling such cloth. The names of these mills can be ascertained and even can be supplied for investigation either in confidence or openly for publication!

I am writing this letter in the hope that the mills who are using artificial silk will themselves write to the Secretary and publish this fact in the papers so that they may not incur charge of breach of faith with Congress

Yours' etc.,
"NATIONALIST."

BUDGET FORECASTS

—:o:—

Intelligent Inferences Only

(From a Correspondent)

Several forecasts have appeared in lacal papers in connection with the forthcoming Central Government Budget.

It appears that the forecasts can be nothing more than intelligent inferences and should be relied on only to this extent. This common knowledge that in view of world-wide trade depression and other obvious factors there is every likelihood of a deficit. But there are always periods of depression and expansion in trade and they are following each other.

There are signs of general revival in trade and if a political settlement is brought about there will not be need of heavy taxation and some of the forecasts may only remain forecasts.

THE CORPORATION INCIDENT

—:o:—

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas Replies

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have refrained so far from any discussion of the incidents that occurred in the Corporation Hall on Monday with a desire not to add to the feelings of bitterness and acrimony to which they have given rise.

To peaceful picketing, no one can object. But, whatever opinions one may have, in regard to what constitutes peaceful picketing, it is really unfortunate that clashes should have occurred between citizens and citizens resulting in the making of allegations and counter-allegations. In Bombay, we have developed and maintained a high standard of public life, in which, whatever the differences of opinion on public questions, they have not interfered with the maintenance of cordial personal relations. The ugly manner in which the present controversy has developed threatens to mar the good name of Bombay for a clean and healthy political life.

Along with other City Fathers, I had my share of experiences on Monday. But, when press representatives sought me while I did make references to my experiences, I made it clear that I desired to make no complaint of it or even state for public information what fell to my share.

But, I have been dragged into controversy by name and it has led to allegations in the Press, accusing me of rude behaviour to Sevikas.

According to one report I indulged in "barbarous onslaught on the persons of the ladies;" another report would have it that my "conduct was so offensive that arms were twisted and bangles were broken", etc.

It is difficult to believe that these wreckless allegations have been made with any sense of responsibility. Since these allegations are now sedulously circulated I shall content myself with making a bare statement of facts.

I entered the Municipal Buildings without any obstruction at 2-50 p.m. I had hardly taken a few steps on the stair case when I was confronted with a cordon of five ladies, who had taken their position on the steps of the staircase, right across, linking their arms together and making an effective barricade against further progress.

Two of these ladies spoke to me very politely and gently, asking me not to attend the meeting. Very politely I replied that I was very sorry I could not accede to their request and that I would like to attend the meeting. I expected I would be allowed to pass through and I went up one step. All of a sudden one of the ladies tripped me and then started kicking me. I said "Please don't kick me" and but for the fact that I caught hold of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was at the moment standing by my side, I would have fallen. The lady who was kicking me made an offensive remark which I do not like to repeat. But then I realised that the only way to get admission to the Hall upstairs was by breaking the cordon. I, therefore, quietly came down the three or four steps. I had gone up and made no more attempts to enter the Hall. I then had a couple of minutes discussion with Mrs. Hansa Mehta. After that I went to the Health Officer's room and finally left the Municipal Buildings at about 4-30 to attend a funeral of a personal friend.

My work in Bombay and I myself are far too well-known for me to worry about untrue allegations against me and it is my intention not to take any further part in this controversy.—Yours, etc.,

KANJI DWARKADAS.

Feb. 26.

CORPORATION PICKETING

—:o:—

Baseless Allegations

In regard to the controversy regarding the incidents outside the Municipal offices. Bombay, Mr. Abdur Rehman Suleman Cassum Mitha, who is still lying in the Congress Free Hospital, sends us the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to the statements made in the Press by the loyalist group. As I was on the spot long before the arrival of the great City Fathers, I am in a position to state that the allegations are baseless made by them, and that they have made with a view to throw mud on the peaceful picketers.

Besides this, it has been entirely overlooked that picketing, on the date in question, was done not by Desh Sevikas alone but also by ladies of the most respectable and aristocratic families who came there to give vent to their feelings in the matter of the presentation of the farewell address to Lord Irwin.

I now openly challenge the loyalist group to prove their allegations. We, on our part, have sufficient evidence to satisfy the voters and the public that our picketing was conducted in the most peaceful manner, worthy of our great cause and in entire keeping of the dictates of our great and revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi."

PRICES NOW REDUCED by 2 ans. per lb.
POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER and FRENCH & PURE COFFEE

HOW UNEMPLOYED OBSERVED "RED WEDNESDAY."

All-Europe Demonstrations Lead To Clashes.

LONDON, February 26.

The Communist call to unemployed all over the world to demonstrate on "Red Wednesday" produced a crop of incidents in various European cities. There was a very serious incident at Leipzig, where the crowd attacked the police, and latter retaliated resulting in three demonstrators being killed and eight demonstrators being wounded.

Unemployed in Berlin wrecked the labour exchange and looted provision shops.

Over 100 arrests were made in Paris and the police, both mounted and foot, overran Barcelona.

At Prague, Warsaw and Luxemburg mobs were charged by police.

Fifty windows were broken at Copenhagen where fifty arrests were made. Movement was ignored in Britain.—Reuter.

NO ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN

"D" Ward Citizens' Mandate To City Fathers

A largely attended meeting of the Municipal voters of "D" Ward (Girgaum) was held on Thursday night in Khattargali to oppose the proposal of giving a civic address to Lord Irwin. Mrs. Indirabai Kolhatkar presided.

Mrs. Lilavati Harisotia, Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. Jagmohandas Parekh, Sjt. Rangaswami Ayyar and others addressed the meeting and emphatically protested against the proposal of an address to the Viceroy.

WORST SORT OF REPRESSION.

India had witnessed the worst sort of repression in his regime and the very idea that he should be given a civic address was revolting, said the speakers.

A resolution giving a mandate to the representatives of the 'D' Ward in the Corporation to vote down the proposal was passed.

UNITY PLATFORM FOR TRADE UNIONISTS

Representative Conference Called

With reference to the platform of unity of the Trade Union movement proposed by the Bombay Girni Kamgar, (Red Flag) Union, a meeting of representatives of B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Taxi Driver's Union, Bunder Kamgar Union and others was held on Thursday night when it was decided to convene a joint Conference of all the Trade Unions, registered as well as unregistered, which are affiliated either with the Trade Union Congress on with the Trade Union Federation on Wednesday 4th March at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty. A committee for the purposes was formed with Messrs. Sunder Kabadi and V. H. Joshi, as joint Secretaries. The meeting further disassociated itself with the statement issued by Mr. V. H. Purandhare on behalf of the Propaganda Committee of the forthcoming session of the Trade Union Congress.

ENLIGHTENING THE WORKING CLASSES

—:o:—

Leaflets To Be Issued In Marathi

The Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union has issued the following statement over the signatures of Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar and V. K. Tavde, the President and the General Secretary of the Union:

Sometime ago we had announced that the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union will start a weekly newspaper in Marathi with the object of correctly representing the view points of the working class of Bombay. The operation of the Press Ordinance has, however, not enabled us to fulfill the cherished desire.

The Committee of the Union has, therefore, decided to issue a series of leaflets in Marathi to put within the reach of the general public what problems confront the Working Class as a whole in their daily life. We hope that these leaflets will enable the Working Class to understand what their immediate grievances are and show a clear cut way to fight unitedly in support of them. They will equally assist others to appreciate that the working class will never stop from fighting complete independence, since without it they cannot have freedom from exploitation and oppression of which they are the victims today. For the present we propose to issue leaflets once a week and arrangements are being made to distribute them at different thoroughfares of the city as well as at various mill gates. The first leaflet will be issued on Sunday next.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE OF A. I. T. U. CONGRESS

—:o:—

The meeting of the above Committee will be held on (Friday) the 27th February at 9 p.m. at Tramwaymen's Union Office, Parel, Poibavdi. Representatives from the Unions participated in this Committee are requested to attend the meeting at exact time with full details of their work.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION

—:o:—

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union which was held on the 31st of January, the following office-bearers were elected.

President: Dr. Choksey, Vice-Presidents: S. V. Deshpande and Ali Bahadur Khan, General Secretary: R. M. Jambhekar, Asst Secretary: B. V. Deshpande, Treasurers: Mahommad Yasin, and Mahadeo Ragunath Parulekar.

WORKERS SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

A huge meeting of workers residing in Naigam Chawls was held under the auspices of Workers' Independence League when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the workers of Naigam Chawls hereby resolves that we are determined to carry on the present struggle till complete Independence is achieved and express our entire disavowal and condemnation of the present peace parleys."

ASSAULT OF PEACEFUL PICKETS AT CORPORATION HALL

—:o:—

Municipal Commissioner's Action Condemned

A largely attended meeting was held at Lalbaug on Thursday to condemn the action of the Municipal Commissioner in calling the aid of the police in assaulting the peaceful pickets at the Corporation Hall. The meeting congratulated the Sevikas and other ladies who stood the assaults bravely.

WARNING TO MILLS.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

A number of statements have been issued by Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, from the Congress Office "Swaraj Bhuvan" recently, in connection with the boycott of foreign cloth. These call upon textile mills to sign the Congress pledge by March 5th failing which they will be placed on the boycott list. A. P.

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CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. Vizianagaram City.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1931.

RAILWAYS AND INDIANISATION.

—:o:—

Moving his cut in the Railway Budget, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, referred to Indianisation on the Railways as a mockery, but it is really also an agony. Except as a means of livelihood, Government Service, in present conditions, has probably ceased to have any attractions for educated Indians; take the Policeman, the Excise employee or the railway servant, and if one talks confidentially, there is not seldom the shrug of self-reproach to indicate the embarassment of assisting a system that is at cross-purposes with the patriotic sentiment of the country. Half the satisfaction of Government Service a generation ago consisted of the feeling that it gave opportunities of work which was comparatively useful to the people and elicited a certain amount of respect from them. There is, however, a less visible influence which makes Government service during the transition irksome to Indians, and that is the virulent hostility with which not a few European Officers look upon the process of Indianisation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald might, Stiggins-like, cry "Ah, my Indian Friends," but the permanent officials with a few exceptions, are every inch fighting what they consider to be the encroachment of Indians on their racial preserves. They are not reconciled to it, and as a result Indian recruits to the Superior Services are bound to have a gruelling time of humiliation and discouragement. Despite Sir George Rainy's professions about rapid Indianisation on the Railways, we believe there is a subtle spirit of organised resistance among the privileged class of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who have by tradition been enjoying the luxuries of high office without the risk of open competition from Indians. In the Indian Civil Service, there is initially a stern test of merit to mitigate the danger of inefficiency and racial nepotism, but the Army, the Police, the Railways and Telegraphs used to provide a beanfeast for the recipients of England's Out-door relief in the East. It is but natural that this class should be alarmed at the breach of a golden tradition of family advancement and worry themselves over the approach of young, educated Indians, who could in any equal field expose the spurious pretensions of superiority professed by the old gang. Out of this fear has evolved a conspiracy to push forward all the Sahebs in office and manipulate promotions to the serious detriment of Indian Officers supposedly welcomed to Service.

We say supposedly, because in the good old days when an old Indian squeezed his way into the Superior Services he was taken as a swell, a member of the lordly fellowship representing the Sirkar. But now Indianisation has come as a policy destined to end the rule of meretricious swagger by worthies collected from British Board Schools. The kinship of the master-class is broken and there is less Anglicised imitation among Indians to cement confidence. A reign of wily supersessions and petty persecution became inevitable. Unlike the non-official Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the official class has further to bottle up its political hostility and spill it within safe precincts. "Why care for us, go to your Gandhi" is not an infrequent gibe by irritated nincompoops even while most of Mahatmaji's time is claimed by the Viceroy himself. "Get as much as you can and get away as soon as you can" seems to be the sentiment of this clique, but the veterans have at the same time to nurse younglings of their kind and instal them in superior authority early, thus nullifying the principle of equal careers for Indians who are absorbed in the cadre on the assurance of preference by seniority and merit, as apart from the ancient test of pigmentation. Indians who make themselves eligible on the theory of Indianisation, are shunted to the backyard, while European recruits of inferior calibre are pitchforked into higher positions by flagrant manoeuving. When a caste sets itself up to appraise the merits of its own castemen as against "untouchables" jealously watched the result is the preference of the unfit; Jack and Dick already up the tree, lend a hand to Jim, at the same time kicking Ram and Habib, also on the ladder.

It is this fact that makes the communal wrangle in the Assembly over Railway jobs ridiculous and nauseating. According to the Railway Board's Report, 100 Gazetted appointments were filled on Indian Railways in 1929-30, but of these 49 went to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Apparently there were not Indians enough to take the place of these imported prodigies. To talk of the paucity of suitable Indians is rank hypocrity when we see a plethora of unsuitable non-Indians whose abilities if plied in a private firm would, it is no exaggeration to say, earn them the Order of the Boot in 24 hours. The Anglo-Indian officer has incidentally been exhibiting filial concern touching the identity of his ancestors to the third degree; he manages to Europeanise his descent with an eye to the Lee Concessions and the over-seas allowances and with comic tenacity he establishes claims difficult to visualise after a glance at the person himself. The Government of India ordained that "recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable (sic) up to 75 per cent of vacancies in the Railway Department as a whole, the remaining 25 per cent being recruited in England." Why 25 per cent should be reserved as a perpetual Imperial asset, perverse Indians may not be able to comprehend, but such is the bureaucratic resolve. And even while the 75 per cent are tortuously and grudgingly admitted, they are subjected to injustice and differentiation by the wire-pullers of Railway Management who slyly certify to the superb qualities of their own kith and kin, and thrust Indians of better credentials into administrative hollows. Promotions, like kissing, go by favour, and not a little is done to sterilise the purpose of Indianisation. They probably imagine that the supersession of Indian Officers by their proteges can eventually be cited as argument for the supreme need of British initiative and control in view of the position occupied by the Indian confreres whom they have themselves plagued and humiliated. Now the policy is to hand round prize-jobs on the Railways among European and semi-European Officers often irrespective of talent or seniority, to the chagrin of Indian colleagues looking, incredulously, on. Political prejudice, racial opposition and common jealousy have welded European elements into a fighting phalanx and the Indian exists, pathetically, by sufferance There is no change of heart, there is much hardening of the heart and a determination to keep the Indians as far as possible as glorified Clerks. Indians in service are not having a heavenly time of it; there is none of the old comradeship, and with the aid of surreptitious preference the blue-haired boys from "Home" are strenuously pushed overhead to make their careers safe and their emoluments rich before a change of conditions threatens the reign of vulgar racial discrimination. Not the good of the country nor the interests of the Railways, woefully mismanaged, seems to be their concern. What now prevails is a bargain jumble for jobs and in spite of all the plea of Indianisation the spoils are carried by pre-arrangement, the Indian being left to shiver in the cold. Can the Railway Board affect ignorance or the Agents of the Railways feign innocence?

THE TRUSTEES' WAYS.

The debate on Wednesday in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Government's financial proposals was remarkable for two things. One was the enunciation by the Revenue Member of the land assessment policy of the Government of Bombay and the other was an emphatic reassertion of the die-hard bureaucratic point of view by the Home Member that on no account must retrenchment be effected in the Reserved departments of the Administration. The latter threatened the legislators that "if they tried to force a large cut on Government by rejecting the money bills, Government would have to take that money from the nation-building departments." He announced that "there was no scope for retrenchment in the police, jail, revenue and other reserved departments." In other words the "Trustees" however glibly they may talk of looking after the "wards", are not prepared to depart one inch from their autocratic policy. That policy demands that their jobs, salaries, and the number of allowances they have allowed themselves must not be touched.

The Revenue Member, Mr. Hudson, declared that Government had, as a special case, decided that "no one would be expected to pay more than one year's revenue and that all the suspended arears throughout the Presidency proper would be suspended." He assured the Council that Government were making it as easy as possible for agriculturists to pay, "by postponing the instalments wherever it seemed to be desirable." We hope the legislators will demand from Government details about this policy of making it easy for agriculturists to pay. In how many areas, for example, is it being put in action? And what about the manner of collection of land revenue? Mr. Amritlal Thakkar has given instances of peasants being forced to pay many times more than what is due from them. Are we to understand that Government have one policy of collection in areas which they regard as "contumacious" and another policy in other areas? The whole question of the arbitrary and vexatious methods of revenue collection in certain portions of Gujarat and Karnatak deserves to be thrashed out in the Legislative Council. And the legislators will only be playing into the hands of officialdom if they cow down before the Home Member's threat and meekly pass the money bills proposed by Government. They must demand radical retrenchment first in the Reserved departments and the guarantee that the nation-building departments will not be starved.

"THE LOST CHORD".

—:o:—

The world is, undoubtedly, "weary and ill at ease". And, there are minds and hearts, all over the civilized world, that seek in music the tranquil peace of a "great Amen". But music still remains, despite centuries of progressive thought and civilization, the privilege of the few, the superfluous pastime of the snobs and the distraction of the many. The opening lines of the famous song "The Lost Chord" have little charm and less significance for them. They do not, they think, miss music, actually and as a live necessity. For them, accustomed to discord, no chords are lost. For them, the death of a Melba is the passing of a "personality". No more. It is not "The Lost Chord" for them. But there are others who lament her loss. They are now left to the miserable memory of a rich voice in recorded music. The world-renowned soprano of the operatic stage intoxicated and maddened the Western world with music, music to which that world was accustomed and for which it was trained and educated. The liquid notes of her voice, which was, really, most of her music was, however, irresistible attraction for all the world, not only for the Western world. And, that is no small tribute. For, it is seldom that Western artistes attract Eastern audiences by vocal music. Dame Melba achieved it and earned the tribute. The great artiste's services, have provided, moreover, another reason than the memory of her music that will continue to evoke reverence for her name. Dame Melba rescued the ill-treated and, usually, ill-fated community of provincial and colonial artists from undeserved and facile sneers which almost invariably emanate from the snobbish and pseudo-highbrow cliques in, say, London or New York. She did not disguise the fact that she was born a colonial and was more than content to remain one. Thus, when music and art and culture are rescued from sterilising snobdom, castes and creeds, they will cease to be superfluous pastimes and demoralising distractions. They will be a daily, live, cultural necessity. The gramophone, the radio and the talkies should employ music as an active, educative, regenerative power. If that is done, civilized humanity will not wait in vain or wait long for the escape from its "noisy keys", its conflicts and discords.

"ALL WELL."

In reply to a question in the House of Commons with regard to Government's action against picketers Mr. Benn very complacently stated that the police exercised their powers only when law was broken and that the Government of India had not taken any special action. This reply may possibly throw enough dust into the eyes of the British people but will not deceive Indians. In the first place it is not very difficult or rare for the police to fancy that law is broken and whack comes the lathi to restore law and order. Britishers may not know what a lathi charge is like. They may be interested by the following from Father Verrier Elwin's booklet on "Christ and Satyagraha": "No one who has ever watched a lathi charge, especially on innocent people, will ever forget it—those huge sticks whirling in the air, the thud and thwack of the blow falling on head or shoulder, the studied arrogance of those who strike, the amazing, Christ-like patience of the sufferers...." But the police get the credit for the people's meekness and patience. We wonder if Mr. Benn knows how the police exercise their powers when roughs hired by shopkeepers mishandle Congress volunteers. As regards the Government of India's not taking any special action, no special action is necessary. The octopus Section 144 is ever handy. And, of course, picketers can be jailed for "assisting the operations of an unlawful body".

"FAKIR" OR KING!

—:o:—

"Seditious Fakir" dares the world to stride
"Half-naked"! Yet in his nakedness
More clothed withal than all the world beside
In beauties of the soul, in righteousness,
In purity, in mercy, truth and love.
"Seditious" only against all vice, all sin,
Which he doth try his utmost to remove,
That all be well without him as within,
For poverty of the soul is far more bare
Than poverty that want of clothing make!
There are more kings than just who crowns do wear!
This Fakir's magic hands the world doth shake
And Freedom falls therein, and so we bring
The 'attar' of our hearts to annoint him KING.

—SEVIKA.

MR. RAJAH IN YERAVDA JAIL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. H. D. Rajah, a brave youth of 25 years, the editor of "Young Liberator", and a spirited leader of youths is now rotting in 'C' class in the Yeravda Jail. When I came from Yeravda he was in a very bad health. Now I have received several letters from the prisoners released from Yeravda Jail saying that Mr. Rajah's condition is bad enough. Mr. Deogirikar of "Chitramaya Jagat" writes: "Mr. Rajah is still confined in separate cell. He is suffering from diarrohoea. He is not given any special food. He desires to consult his family doctor etc. "Another letter from Mr. G. K. Sohoni says: "I met Mr. Rajah in the Jail hospital. He is passing blood and suffers from dysentry. His condition is bad. You must, therefore, come with his family doctor and arrange for special treatment, etc."

On receipt of these alarming news we sent several wires to the Jail Superintendent, the I. G. P. and other officials for an interview with Mr. Rajah but not a word has been received in reply up to now. Mr. Rajah's brother tried again but his telegram asking information about Mr. Rajah's health was returned as "objectionable."

I hope the authorities will permit the relatives of Mr. Rajah to interview him in the jail and to make necessary arrangements for medical treatment.—Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

TALES OF YERAVDA.

URGENT NEED OF ENQUIRY.

(BY MAHMUD ALI KASURI.)

As I was in jail I have not been able to follow the correspondence that passed between the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Home Department of the Government of Bombay. But I have subsequently read in the papers that the Home Department say: "The Corporation gives no specific instances of ill-treatment and as no such cases have come to the notice of Government it is not considered that the appointment of a Committee of enquiry would serve any useful purpose." So it means that the Government want some specific cases before they appoint any such committee. If this is the only reason, I think we can easily satisfy the Government on this score.

TREATMENT OF "B" CLASS PRISONERS.

I was a 'B' class prisoner in Yeravda Jail. We were about 20 in number, but were kept in four different groups and members of one group could not see and talk to those of the other. Nor were any warders and sepoys except those specially appointed to our Yard allowed to come and see us. So that our means of information and communication were very strictly limited. Inspite of all this segregation and watch we heard many distressing tales of misery and ill-treatment from other Yards. The few incidents that I will mention below are not based upon jail gossip but the result of most careful enquiry and face to face talk with some of the victims themselves. I begin with the case of Mr. H D Rajah, whom I happened to meet personally in the jail hospital. Mr. Rajah is a young man of 24 or 25 and is the founder of "the People's Battalion". He was fist convicted in Baroda and sentenced to six months imprisonment which term he completed in Thana jail. The magistrate recommended him for 'A' class, but the Government confirmed him in 'B' class. After his release he made some speeches in Bombay for which he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who sentenced him to a total period of more than three years and gave him 'C' class. Rajah protested against this and went on hunger-strike while in Bombay jail. The matter was referred to Mr. Dastur with the information that in his previous conviction the prisoner had been confirmed by Bombay Government in 'B' class. Mr. Dastur, so I am told by Rajah, promised to see into the matter and accordingly Rajah gave up the hunger-strike, but his class has still not been changed, nor have the Government given any reason for altering their previous decision as to his status and class.

SEGREGATED.

In the meantime Rajah was transferred to Yeravda jail. It may be mentioned that on account of its vast size Yeravda jail has certain peculiarities. It has an extensive arrangement for solitary confinement,

In Yeravda for some reason or other Rajah was not kept with other political prisoners but placed along with the worst of criminals convicted of the most heinous moral crimes. Why this additional hardship for Rajah, only the jail officials can explain. There he was given the work of blowing a bellows much bigger than himself. Of his classification with criminals and hardwork, Rajah complained to a jail official who grew angry and slapped him. Rajah protested against this conduct. The matter was then reported to the Superintendent. Rajah was taken before the Superintendent, who ordered him to be put in solitary confinement till further orders. This was about two months back and till my release i.e., on the 5th of February Rajah was rotting in a separate cell. Solitary confinement is a very hard punishment and the framers of the I.P.C. when allowing such a severe punishment were fully conscious of its rigour and placed great limitations and reservations on its use. A prolonged stay in a separate cell is on medical grounds supposed to affect in a highly adverse way a man's body and mind. Section 73 of the I.P.C. limits the total duration of this punishment to three months. Section 74 says: "In executing a sentence of solitary confinement such confinment 'shall in no case' exceed fourteen days at a time with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods and when the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods". The Section clearly shows the intention of the legislature and the way it binds down the hands of the highest judges in awarding this sort of punishment. A stay of more than fourteen days is not desired under any circumstances and here is Mr. Rajah who has been in solitary confinement for more than 50 days at a stretch!

TOO DANGEROUS.

The last report I had about him was that he was still in solitary cell and was suffering from acute dysentry and his health was extremely pulled down. Besides he complains of nervous strain. About fifteen days after Rajah's stay in solitary cell he had an attack of malaria and by the mistake of some subordinate doctor he was brought to jail hospital. But his troubles did not stop with his illness. He was supposed to be too dangerous a man to be kept in a hospital ward with other fellow prisoners and besides there was always the fear that in hospital he might get a chance of successfully ventilating his grievance. About half an hour after his admission in hospital he was ordered to be taken to his cell immediately. Rajah being unable to walk with high fever on, he was removed from hospital in a stretcher and again locked in his solitary cell At the time of his admission in jail hospital I also happened to be there and so he got the chance of telling me his story.

After his confinement in the solitary cell, he had sought the Superintenent's permission to write an application to the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Home Member enumerating therein his complaints, but the Superintendent refused this.

WHY HOME DEPARTMENT IS IGNORANT.

I do not know how far the conduct of the Superintendent in refusing to allow a prisoner to write to higher authorities was justified, but it certainly gives an idea why the Home Department is ignorant of the ill-treatment in jails. The Home Department takes no notice of press reports and the jail officials do not give the prisoners the facilities of writing to the Home Department. It may be mentioned that we also had a similar experience. We requested the Superintendent for some papers as we wanted to write an application but our request was promptly refused.

But this is not all about Rajah. He has often been insulted and abused by warders and sepoys. During his confinement in separate cell the official Jail Committee paid a visit to Yeravda and happened to pass by Rajah's cell. Rajah stopped them and told them his whole story. The Committee members did not want to listen to this and so grew restless at this sudden interruption in their quiet and peaceful round and they after a few words moved on without in any way helping or trying to help Rajah. They were, of course, aware that practically they could not help Rajah.

So the net result of all his attempt to get remedy for the injustice done to him is that he is still rotting in solitary confinement. The least the Government should do is to transfer him from Yeravda. A legislature which does not allow even the judges of the High Court to order a man being kept in solitary cell for more than 14 days at a stretch can hardly permit an administrative officer like the Superintendent of jail to do so.

Rajah, however, is not the only political prisoner in solitary cell. According to my knowledge there were as many as 23 political prisoners in separate cells on the 4th Feb., 1931 and of these many had been there for more than a week and I am confident that only the condition of prisoners in separate cells is sufficient to justify the appointment of non-offilal enquiry committee.

WANTED ENQUIRY.

I learn that the jail rules require that all punishments given to prisoners must be entered in their history tickets, so that they may be on record. This idea gets support from the fact that on all history tickets there is a special column reserved for the entry of punishments and that even the slightest other incidents such giving of pots, clothes, letters, changes of diet, etc., are duly entered in the history tickets. But the jail officers do not always enter these punishments. My barrack people, numbering seven, sang the national songs and cried Congress slogans at mid-night on the 31st December last, in memory of the hoisting of the flag of independence last year at Lahore. The matter was reported to the Superintendent and the next morning he came to our barrack and punished us by stopping all our outgoing letters for one month. We duly suffered the punishment but no mention of it was made on our tickets and I am sure that were it not for my statement, if the Director of Information or the Home Department were asked about this matter they would come out with a press communique denying the whole affair as it has no documentary existence.

The incidents of assaults, abuses and beatings are many. My information is as I have said most fragmentary and again is limited to those people in whom I had some direct interest.

A friend of mine, one Mr. Pandit, dictator of the Youth League, Poona, was slapped and beaten by a Jamadar, another gentleman Syed Nurali of Muslim Party, Bombay, was beaten by a warder with batons. Two youths from Poona, named Gore and Khadilker, were beaten by warders. Even 'B' class prisoners, who are men of position according to jail authorities were not always safe from physical belabourings. Mr. Srinivas Ganesh Sardesai M.A., who I am told was Private Secretary to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru before he went to jail was without any cause badly beaten by two warders. Another young man in 'B' class was slapped. In 'C' lass some volunteers from Ahmednagar were abused and ill-treated by the warders and police. They refused to work.

All the incidents I have mentioned refer to Yeravda Central Prison and so far as I can say, find no place in jail record and the only way to effectively bring them to light is to appoint a non-official Committee of enquiry which should either have on it or be helped by some men who have themselves gone to jail.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Pedagogue.

The role of the pedagogue suits Mr. Ramsay MacDonald well. But will his pedagogic platitudes satisfy the employers of labour in Britain and the employees a large number of whom are claiming that they find it difficult to secure work? At the banquet in his honour by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the British Premier told his audience to shun pessimism "which was killing English life industrially and spiritually". He exhorted them to be active and optimistic, hopeful and courageous. He concluded by referring to British honesty. "For honesty rests on our backs as an industrial burden of the present time". But saddled as he was like other Britons, who have, let it be remembered, to bear the white man's burden in other parts of the world too, Mr. MacDonald assured the Birmingham merchants, "he would rather die than find shelter at the expense of the nation's credit". But how is all this sermonising going to remove unemployment?

Dungeon's Spoil.

Poor Mr. Munchershah Awari, popularly known as General Awari! He is now more or less dungeon's spoil. He was being reconciled to nearly endless stay in jail when, for no other reason than that he would not take his food unless some fellow-prisoners were given tolerable food, he was shifted to a lunatic asylum, euphemistically called Mental Hospital. It appears from a statement published by Mr. B. F. Bharucha and C. B. Parakh, President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, that he was not examined by any doctor before he was shifted and that in the Asylum he is "upset by the piteous cries and the sad plight of lunatics who are lodged around him." Messrs. Bharucha and Parakh think that his surroundings might "drive even a sane man mad" but that Mr. Awari spoke to them "most rationally and coherently." They rightly plead that he should be released forthwith as he has already suffered terribly in jail all these years. But humane Mr. Bharucha does not know what a Government he has to reckon with.

Exodus Without Music.

Who can say now that the Government of Bombay are not making strenuous efforts to secure radical retrenchment? It was announced in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday by the Home Member that Government will make their annual exodus to Mahableshwar but to cut down the expenses, there will be no music for them at that hill station. The Governor has agreed to sacrifice his band. The Members of Council and the Ministers must make the move, of course, to the hills because, as Sir Ernest Hotson explained, they have to meet "in quiet and discuss problems without interruption". Bombay or Poona are quite unsuitable during the hot days for discussing problems without interruption. Businessmen and members of other professions can discuss them but officials, wearied with cares of State, must have quiet at least for some weeks. And they have sacrificed the music. Does it not show great concern for the tax-payer?

Incredible.

According to the "Hindustan Times", Kumari Chambeli Devi, a girl who is still in her teens, was arrested more than two months ago and has since been in jail for no offence that the public is made aware of, without having been charged under any Section. It is further alleged that she has never yet been produced before a Magistrate but "is being kept in virtual solitary confinement" This may sound incredible but we are inclined to believe the report because of the reputation of the "Hindustan Times" as a responsible paper and because of the unenviable reputation that Government in India are at present gaining for their methods of dealing with political workers.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE OF COURT FEES BILL

—:o:—

Objection To Making It A Permanent Measure

The Court Fees Act Bill has become a hardy annual for the past few years in the Bombay Legislative Council. It is moved as a permanent measure and passed as a temporary one with the consent of the House. This manouvre on the part of the Government has been going on for the past seven years and year by year its life is extended. On Thursday Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, brought this bill again before the Council as it would expire on the 31st of March 1931. It was sought to be made a permanent measure this time but seeing a united opposition, he once again consented to make it a temporary one, provided the Council accepted the principle of the Bill and passed it to the second reading. Mr. A. N. Surve at first moved an amendment to limit the life of the Bill to one year and afterwards asked permission of the House to withdraw the amendment which was not granted. The amendment was then put to vote and thrown out. The only solitary voice among the elected councilliors supporting the Bill was Dr. Alban De Souza, and in doing so he admitted that his was a voice in the wilderness. The Bill will be further considered to-day.

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

Mr. Pradhan explaining the Bill traced its history since 1922 when it was first introduced and again re-introduced with the object of putting it permanently on the statute book. The House then agreed to extend its life for only two years. In 1926 its life was again extended by two years. Subsequently as the House had seen, the financial position of the Government did not improve, and had become sery serious, the Court Fees Act was sought to be revised and renewed to correspond with other provinces. With regard to the threats of some of the councillors that if a Retrenchment Committee is not appointed or Government did ot accept a lump cut they would throw out the taxation bills, Mr. Pradhan, urged them to consider the bills on their merits! He also asked them to bear in mind that there was a deficit in the current year and another deficit in the ensuing year and if they rejected the bills, the Government would be either compelled to borrow or cut down the expenditure to be incurred on public services. If the House did not want the excise money because it was tainted, then they must increase the Court fees and thereby find some source of revenue for carrying on the administration.

FURTHER OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) opposed the bill as it would seriously affect the cultivators in these hard times when prices of agricultural products had fallen.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum) suggested extending the life of the bill only for a year.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners' Association) opposing the Bill said the taxable capacity of the people had been fully reached and it would be tantamount to cruelty if further taxation was imposed. In view, however, of the extraordinary circumstances of the presidency, he suggested floating of a new loan or to go to Government of India and ask for some relief.

TAXATION NOT SERIOUS.

Mr. D. D. Nanavaty (Secretary, Legal Department,) pointed out that the bill was in force for the last. Seven years and therefore could not be called a new bill. Besides he thought the element of taxation in the Bill was not serious.

Khan Bahadur Alibhai E. Patel (Broach) regretted that the Bill was allowed as a temporary measure at first. Temperary measures he said were always made permanent afterwards, which was the case in the present Bill.

VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

Dr. J. A. D'Souza (Bombay South) supported the Bill and asked the House to consider as to why the Bill was introduced. He replied that it was due to a certain ill called deficit for which neither the Government nor the Finance Member was responsible.

Mr. A. N. Surve then moved as amendment to limit the scope of the bill for one year.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle opposed the amendment.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan accepted the principle that the Bill should not be made permanent.

Mr. Surve then asked permission to withdraw his amendment but the House did not give it and when put to the vote the amendment was thrown out.

As many other councillors wanted to speak, the Council adjourned till to-day.

GOVERNOR SILENT ON BORSAD INQUIRY

(Continued from page 1.)

swallow up the accumulations of past years.

A YEAR OF GREAT DIFFICULTY.

As to the prospects of the coming year it is very difficult to speak with any certainty. I do not think we can obtain much guidance by a study of the history of the severe trade depressions in the past. There is as yet too little data upon which to frame our anticipations for the future. I am afraid that 1931 will be a year of great difficulty both commercially and financially. But I do not think signs are wanting that prices have at last touched bottom and I think ! without undue optimism we may claim to see here and there slight signs that a raise has begun. How far we can take advantage of this must depend largely on the political situation. If the Congress are still persist in their methods of interference with trade, obviously our chances of recovery in the coming year are small. With a return to saner political methods, allowing a fair chance for trade, I think there should be some hope of appreciable improvement in our finances during the current year. In view of the magnitude of the disaster that has overtaken us we have decided that it is out of the question to present a balanced budget this year. But we have felt it necessary to do everything in our power to reduce the amount that has to be met by borrowing to the smallest possible proportion. To secure this end we have of course in the first case turned our attention to the possibility of retrenchment but unfortunately this difficult year has come upon us at the end of a period of long continued pruning and I am afraid, on the one hand, further cuts can hardly be expected to yield a sum at all proportionate hand, must mean a decided cur- to our needs, and on the oth- tailment of the amenities hitherto provided in many directions. In addition therefore to the measures of retrenchment v are proposing we have felt compelled to place before you proposals for additional taxation—always a painful necessity, but particularly so at the present moment when the taxpayers as much as the State are suffering from severe economic depression. I trust, however, that you will be convinced that we are not justified in piling up debt to meet what may possibly prove to be a long continued, though we hope a steadily decreasing series of deficits, and that we must explore all avenues to avoid throwing an unfair burden on our successors. Our scope for taxation under the existing constitution is limited, as you know well. The Stamp Bill and Court Fee Bill which of recent years have been placed annual y before you have been revised and in some directions expanded to increase the revenue which they hitherto brought in. In addition to this indirect taxation my Honourable colleague, the Finance Member, has placed before you a Succession Duty Bill. This is the first attempt to introduce this form of taxation into India, but it is almost universal in other countries of the world and has been recommended by many Committees and Boards of Enquiry. I trust therefore that you will scrutinize its provisions with care and give your blessing to a measure which, if successful, may ultimately go some way to afford the assistance so necessary to the finance of this Presidency, even if its full results do not become effective sufficiently rapidly to relieve the immediate difficultes of our situation.

SCHEMES FOR NEXT YEAR

The works proposed for next year in connection with the Suburban Schemes relate to minor developments such as filling in of plots, road construction and lighting of roads in the land schemes of the late Development Department, viz. Suburban Scheme No. 7—Khar Model Suburb, etc., and small extensions of pipe lines in the Salsette Water Supply Scheme. The Central Salsette Tramway, which was formerly in charge of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for working and maintenance, has been taken back with effect from 1st April, 1930, from which date the line has ceased working. The question of leasing the line for running a passenger service is under consideration. The question regarding the feasibility of closing the Ambernath Power House, and purchasing from the Tata Companies, etc., the electrical energy required at Ambernath for pumping water as well as for distribution to the public is under consideration.

With regard to the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme, the completion of the 1929-30 season's work finished the whole of the Barrage floor and all 66 piers up to the flood level of the river Indus. An immense cofferdam enclosing an area more than 46 acres, which is unlerstood to be the largest of the kind ever constructed in the world, was constructed in the centre of the main channel of the Indus, and within this was successfully comthe under-water portion of the pleted during the 1929-30 season work of 27 spans. Considerable progress has also been made on pected that the Barrage will be the superstructure, and it is exready for use in May, 1932. Of the total length of 6,100 miles of new channels to be constructed, about 4,000 miles were completed by the 31st December, 1931.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO BLAME

I trust, that these activities of my Government will convince you that in the present political turmoil we are not unmindful of the need for economic development. I am inclined to think that there is apparent in the world to-day a tendency, not by any means confined to India, to attach too great importance to politics to the neglect of the solid fundamentals of sound economics and good administration. It was with this idea in my mind that I announced in my speech to the Legislative Council last February that I proposed to put an officer on special duty to overhaul the administrative machinery of the various departments of Government in order to ensure that it is being conducted as efficiently and economically as possible. Unfortunately with the establishment of the Civil Disobedience movement the work of the Secretariat increased so seriously that the services of the officer in question were required to give relief to the most overworked of the departments, and his special appointment had to be cancelled before the work was completed. I am, however, anxious to continue this work at least up to the completion of the first stage which will consist of the production of handbooks giving detailed information of the activities of each department of Government.

In addition to these within a few days we shall see the publication of a Review of Local Self-Government, which I hope may concentrate public attention on some of the problems with which the local self-governing institutions in this Presidency are faced.

The question of the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Corporation of Bombay has assumed a more urgent character owing to the large annual deficit incurred in respect of the operations of the Improvement Trust, for which the Corporation are responsible. A conference was convened last August between representatives of the Corporation and of Government to discuss the issues involved and to decide on a line of action. I am glad to say that substantial agreement was reached regarding the lines on which legislation should be undertaken, and the Corporation are now engaged in drafting the necessary amendments in the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

HELP TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

When I addressed the Legislative Council last July I referred to the Report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee which had then just been published, and I gave the House the assurance that Govenment would lose no time in examining their proposals and taking action so far as circumstances permitted. My Government feel strongly that the time has come when they should take some definite and concrete action to assist the backward classes in their efforts to advance, and they have dealt with the recommendations of the report in a most sympathetic spirit. A resolution has been issued passing orders on all the recommendations of the Committee that relate to educational matters. It is a source of regret to us that our financial position has prevented the immediate adoption of certain recommendations which would unquestionably be of value to these classes. Perhaps the most crucial of the recommendations of the Report is that which advocates the appointment of a Backward Classes Officer who will be charged with the du- of watching over their progress and upholding their rights. My Government have decided that such an officer shall be appointed, and I am sure that you will be glad to know that, as recommended by the Committee, the first officer to hold this appointment will be Mr. Starte. He will continue to perform, in addition, his duties as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

In spite of our difficulties, both financial and political, I am glad to be able to claim that we have not stood still in the matter of social reform. The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act which was passed by this Council in 1929 was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July, 1929, but no woman was entitled to benefits until 1st January, 1930. The number of factories and women employed to which the Act applied were 349 and 53,309 respectively. 1,684 women received benefits during the six months ending 30th June, 1930, and the total amount of maternity benefit paid amounted to Rs. 34,683-14-0.

Another important measure, the Borstal School Act, which was passed by the House during the last session of 1929 has recently been under the consideration of a Committee appointed by Government, to devise measures for its practical application.

Another piece of social legislation will be brought before the House this session—a Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act. This Bill will put the coping-stone to that far-reaching programme of social legislation.

During the past year the Jail Department of this Presidency has been subjected to a great strain, since the introduction of a new set of rules for the classification and treatment of prisoners has coincided in time with the great increase in the number of prisoners in consequence of the civil disobedience movement. The main difficulty, as in all Provinces, has been the enlistment, and training of the extra temporary staff. Two temporary Jails have been opened to avoid overcrowding, and the department has adapted itself to a difficult situation in a most commendable manner.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE.

There are now in the Presidency including Sind some 2,400 extra police employed for dealing with the civil disobedience movement. They, in common with all ranks of the permanent force, have daily and hourly been subjected to a severe trial of endurance in a struggle with law-breakers which has inevitably caused bitterness on both sides. I take this opportunity of publicly testifying my grateful appreciation of their wonderful discipline, courage and restraint which cannot have failed to win the admiration of all thoughtful and fair-minded persons.

SERMON ON PEACE.

I come in conclusion, Gentlemen, to the question that is probably uppermost in the minds of all of you at the moment—the political situation in India. As you know, I have just returned from a visit to Delhi where questions of the highest moment were under discussion and you would doubtless like me to give you some information as to what happened there and what are the prospects of a settlement. Further discussions are, however, now in process and I know that you will agree with me that no useful purpose would be served and indeed harm might result were I at this stage to say anything about their progress. As I said at the opening of my speech, I address you all fully appreciating, on the one hand, the immense difficulties of the present problem, and convinced, on the other, of the merits of the method of co-operation and negotiation rather than of intimidation. As such I appeal to you with all solmnity to work for an honourable settlement of the political struggle which so greatly impedes and retards our progress in every direction. Peace is the great need of India at this moment; both to enable us to get out of the financial quagmire into which we have been plunged, and to ensure that the best advantage is taken of the splendid opportunity for political progress created by the success of the Round Table Conference. The result of this Conference, as summarized in the Prime Minister's speech and amplified in the subsequent debate in Parliament, is surely a sufficient guarantee of the good faith of the British Government. This has been reinforced in India by the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress to allow them an opportunity of studying the new situation created by the result of the Round Table Conference. Consistently with the discharge of its responsibility Government can go no further, and I ask you all to use all the influence you possess with the Congress to induce them to be reasonable on their side. For the present, indeed, is a golden opportunity which, if it is not seized, may pass by for ever. Picture to yourselves, Gentlemen, the many difficulties that surrounded the path of India's progress before the Round Table Conference met, the position of the Princes, the communal problem, the alleged opposition of various parties in England to Indian political progress. In spite of this, owing to the work which the Round Table Conference has accomplished, we have now got an opportunity of setting India on the straight road with a clear, though perhaps arduous, course to its political goal. There are, however, many problems still remaining unsolved and much work to be done. Signs are not wanting that if peace is not secured communal strife may develop to an extent which may put back the clock of India's progress by years. I need not point out to you how very difficult a few more serious clashes such as that at Benares would render a settlement of the communal problem. The Princes have played their part splendidly in the work of the Round Table Conference, but there is much constructive work to be done before final shape can be given to the scheme for a federated India. In the enthusiasm that has been engendered by the success of the Round Table Conference all these problems are capable of a much easier solution if tackled at once. Finally the political situation in England is never likely to be more favourable for India's progress than it is at the present moment. To take advantage of all these favourable factors the great need of the moment is peace, so that all parties can work together to fill in satisfactorily the details of the picture whose outlines have been so satisfactorily drawn by the Round Table Conference. I do therefore entreat you, Gentlemen, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, to work wholeheartedly for peace and to use all the influence you possess. Surely this is the time not for bargaining about details, but for taking a broad view of principles and thus to embrace the opportunity which presents itself of securing not personal gain nor the advantage of one community over another but the far more glorious achievement of contributing to the advancement of your country, the solution of its problems and the attainment of its political ideals.

(Continued from Column 7.)

and the Maharaja of Bikaner denied that the principle had been accepted by the Sub-Committee and the Lord Chancellor who presided made a note to that effect. Mr. Neogy urged that before taking any action the Government of India should take the Assembly into its confidence and should not go and act behind their backs. Mr. Moore was surprised that Mr. Neogy was criticising even the future Railway Board.

OFFICIAL DENIALS.

Sir George Rainy denied that such a scheme was being smuggled through concealed means; when every thing done at the London Conference was by discussion and agreement.

It now being 5 p.m. the guillotine fell and all demands of the Railway Budget were passed.

The House then adjourned till 5 in the evening on the 28th, when the General Budget will be introduced.—A. P.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

—:o:—

Transacted No Business Since September

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) the Municipal Borough of Surat has persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by and under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, (Bom. XVIII of 1925), or otherwise by law in that it has transacted no business since September 26th 1930, and whereas the Municipality, on being given an opportunity to render an explanation, have themselves asked Government to intervene by dissolving the Municipality, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of Section 219 of the said Act are hereby pleased to declare the said Municipality to have persistently made default in the performance of its duties and to direct that the said Munipal Borough shall be superseded for a period of one year commencing from the date on which these orders are communicated to the President of the Municipality.

RS. 9000 FOR DR. GHOSH

—:o:—

Reward For—?

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

A number of appeals were filed before the Commissioner, Allahabad, by several people against the imposition of punitive police tax in connection with the Modern High School incident.

The amount proposed to be recovered is Rs. 17,000 out of which Rs. 9,000 is to be paid to Dr. Ghosh, Principal of the School as compensation. This morning the Commissioner rejected the appeals. —A. P.

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SECRET PLAN TO SET UP STATUTORY RLY BOARD EXPOSED

ASSEMBLY PASSES RAILWAY BUDGET

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

"I hear the Secretary of State's reply has come" was the general talk in lobbies of the Assembly today and all were anxious to know the trend of the reply. Soon it became known that Sir T. Sapru was meeting Gandhiji and the news then spread that the Mahatma would be called to the Viceroy's House to-morrow.

The Assembly's proceedings were certainly livelier to-day than for the past four days, the main credit for this was Mr. K. C. Neogy who had hitherto felt disgust and kept out of the debates. He had in fact been called "lobby member". But having returned from London recently, he gave the House certain secret information regarding attempts being made to set up the Railway Board as a statutory body, outside the Assembly's control.

MOST DISGUSTING.

Mr. Moore intervened and kept the House engaged till the guillotine hour struck, so that Sir George Rainy was saved the disaster of having to make direct reply.

Mr. B. Das was so annoyed at this work of Mr. Moore that he several times intervened and left the House in disgust. The House to-day had the satisfaction of recording a censure vote against the Railway Board which had not brought about any Indianisation at the expense of Europeans or Anglo-Indians, but had only been creating a few posts for Indians so that by 53 against 40 Government was censured and this vote also saved Opposition's face which, for lack of organization and discipline, had lost yesterday's division over the Indianisation of the Railway Board.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

To-day being the last day allotted for the Railway Budget and the House finding itself still in the midst of the first grant, the members showed a desire to accelerate the pace of the debate.

Sir George Rainy announced that the 2nd of March had been fixed for a debate on the Round Table Conference Papers and 3rd and 4th would be holidays, while the 5th and 6th had been fixed for General Budget Discussion.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Ranga Iyer's token cut to urge Indianisation of Railway Services.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub said that Muslims did not merely stand for their own share but joined the others in urging Indianisation.

Revd. Chatterjee while believing in the principle of fair field and no favour, urged a share for Indian Christians and hoped that new rules for recruitment for inermediate railway services would open the door of Railway Services in a manner that those who had University career found some compensation in these services.

NO REAL INDIANISATION.

Jagannath Agarwal was dissatisfied to find that the whole object of Indianisation had been misunderstood. Indianisation meant replacement of Europeans and Anglo-Indians while he found from figures of 1926 and 1930 that Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed remained in the same strength and that a few posts had been extravagantly created for the sake of giving them to Indians. In this respect the Company managed railways showed better results, for they did not create jobs for Indianisation. Attempt should be made to replace Europeans and not to engage permanently men brought out on temporary basis.

Mr. Sykes urged that policy of Indianisation should be carried out with strict justice and all those on temporary establishment should receive due consideration for permanent posts.

EQUALITY FOR EUROPEAN DEGREES.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Mr. Hayman's whole plea was based on Lee Report which the House had rejected. They wanted European and Anglo-Indian recruitment to stop and wanted employment of Indians. He also urged German and French engineering qualifications being given the same recognition as British. "Germany and France give Indians facilities for training, while your door in England is closed to Indians".

Sir George Rainy said that it was impossible to give the undertaking demanded by Mr. Ranga Iyer regarding European and Anglo-Indian recruitment. He would make it plain to Agents that other communities should be given opportunities to show their abilities in railway service, but he could not give an undertaking that recruitment of Anglo-Indians would be stopped, until inequality was adjusted.

The token cut was pressed to a division and carried by fifty-three votes against forty.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh and Mr. B. Das next raised the question of purchase of B. N. W. Railway.

Sir George Rainy said that it was a big practical question but would come up before the Assembly during the next session. The motion was withdrawn.

ASSAM RAILWAY.

Mr. Raman Roy moved a cut to bring attention to maladministration of the Assam-Bengal Railway. He kept the House engaged for over an hour and frequently won cheers and counter-cheers by his humorous allusions. He said that the Assam-Bengal Railway had been specialising in inconveniences to the public. No other railway ran so irregularly and had so many stations without platforms. There was no return ticket system. The floods has caused a great deal of damage.

Sir George Rainy was thankful to Mr. Raman Roy for drawing attention to various matters which would be looked into when a member of the Railway Board would be visiting Assam during his normal tour. The Assam-Bengal Railway must be regarded as a pioneer line and it had no surpluses to play with. It was only just beginning to pay interest on the capital invested.

Mr. Raman Roy replying on the debate asked whether a railway which had been in existence for over thirty years could still be considered an infant, but he withdrew his motion in view of the assurances of the Railway Member.

TRAINING FOR STUDENTS.

Mr. Bhupat Singh moved a cut of Rs. 100 to urge the claims of the engineering students of the Benares University for adequate workshop training. He said that such facilities would give an impetus to the Indianisation of Railway Services.

Mr. Hayman gave figures of what the Government were doing both on State and company-managed railways in railways in order to give proper workshop training to Indians. Regarding Benares University students Mr. Hayman said that due to financial stringency, they could not provide more seats at Jamalpur which was already too much cramped just at present. The motion was withdrawn.

WASTE OF PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

A cut was next moved (name of mover omitted, transmission) in order to "point out the huge waste of money on the Publicity Department." The speaker complained that the Railway magazine was run merely to boost foreign goods in India and huge sums were paid to foreign designers of posters.

Mr. Parsons argued that money was not wasted on publicity. When compared with other countries, India spent a very modest sum on publicity work. It was difficult to ascertain actually what returns in traffic were due to publicity, but the figures of 1928 and 1930 showed that the number of American tourists had gone up by three thousand. Referring to posters, Mr. Parsons said that it was very difficult to find really effective designers and if effectively designes could be obtained from Indian artists, they would be surely purchased.

HIGHLY PAID STAFF.

Mr. Shanhani also held that the salaries of the staff in the Publicity Department were really high.

Mr. Jog, on the other hand, maintained that railways were the spoiled child of the Government.

Mr. Moore said that it always paid to advertise, and the Publicity Department was not a luxury but a necessity for a commercial concern like Railways.

The motion was withdrawn.

AUTOCRATIC RLY. BOARD.

Mr. Neogy moved a cut to discuss the future constitution of the Railway Board. He said that if the Railway Board had their way, there would not have been a Legislative Assembly, nor a railway budget, but a Railway Tzar and a Grand Duke Parsons (Laughter). But for Mr. Montagu, the Assembly would not have had the present control over railways and separation of railway finance had largely delegated that control from the Assembly into the Railway Board.

STATUTORY BOARD.

The speaker was confident that if an enquiry was now made to the trusteeship of the Railway Board, the Assembly would go back to the pre-Convention state. The Government of India, on the other hand, had their own designs. They recommended in their despatch on the future constitution of India, that a statutory Railway Board free from the control of the Legislature should be set up, and in this the opinion of the Round Table Conference would appear to have been accepted.

But the facts were otherwise for when the Federal Structure Sub-Committees' report came up for discussion Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Ujial Singh

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Ann Harding

Ann Harding

in

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"Holiday"

THE FINEST TALKIE YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA OR ELSEWHERE.

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HAS BEEN VOTED AS ONE OF THE TEN BEST PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

IT PLACES TALKIES IN A DIFFERENT CATAGORY ALTOGETHER.

READ WHAT THE ENGLISH PRESS SAYS ABOUT IT.

"The most polished social drama that Hollywood has yet produced "Ann Harding gives a performance that comes near to establishing her as the greatest actress of them all."

London Daily Express 1-8-30.

"The best written dialogue I have yet heard in talkies".

London Daily Herald 1-8-30.

"There has never been any "Society" comedy on the screen so highly entertaining and enjoyable."

London Sunday News.

"Ann Harding scored another triumph in her portrayal of the girl who has a soul above wealth".

London Daily Film Renter 31-7-1930.

"I have not hitherto been a talkie enthusiast. But I must admit that I was enchanted by the recording, acting, and above all, by the writing of the new American film called 'Holiday'"

The Dragoman, Daily Express.

"The Marchioness of Carisbrook was among an intensely appreciative audience at the Palace Theatre last night to welcome an American talkie film of a new class. It is called "Holiday" and is indeed a "holiday" from the customary babble of strident voices and row of prancing chorus girls."

London Morning Post 30-7-30.

AL JOLSON THE FAMOUS STAR WAS SO IMPRESSED WHEN HE SAW "HOLIDAY" IN NEW YORK THAT HE IMMEDIATELY CABLED

"IF ALL PRODUCERS WOULD PUT OUT PICTURES WITH AS MUCH SENSE, FINE ACTING AND GREAT DIRECTING AS IN THE PICTURE "HOLIDAY" WHICH I SAW THE OTHER NIGHT, BUSINESS WOULD COME BACK. IT IS THE FINEST PICTURE YET MADE IN MY OPINION."

AL JOLSON.

"Holiday"

Will be shown from SATURDAY the 28th FEBRUARY.

SEATS CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

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The Finest Theatre in Town.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

SPOT HOUSES SELLING AND REACTIONARY FEELING

Large Sales Of Ready Cotton At Liverpool.

COTTON IS STILL TOO CHEAP.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The New York Cotton future market opened strongly at a rise of 18 points in response to higher Liverpool quotations. This level proved to be the highest for the day as spot houses were selling and there was some speculative selling in anticipation of a natural reaction. The offerings were well taken up and although prices had a declining tendency throughout the day the undertone was fairly steady. The market touched the lowest point a little before the close and the session ended in a net decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 11.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 10.90c.

The Liverpool Cotton Spot Cotton markets for the first time this year experienced huge demand for Spot Cotton and sales amounted to 10,000 bales. The futures market opened at a rise of 5 points and ruled very steady on increased buying. Prices kept on hardening till at one time they were 10 points above previous close. The buying was chiefly from Bombay and Japan as well as from the Continental operators. After New York opening there was some straddle reversing sales which wiped off a portion of the rise and the market closed barely steady at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 18 points to 6.29d.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points with May 5.01 and July 5.11d.

BIG ADVANCE IN SAKELS.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was firm with active short covering and Sakels closed at a rise of 18 to 19 points while Uppers gained 13 to 10 points.

Sensational rise of 79 points was recorded in Alexandria Sakel March option and Upper April advanced 53 points to 13.96. There is heavy short covering and contracts are difficult to be obtained. This rise is bound to tell favourable on other growths as when prices are quoted much above the parity, naturally the demand will be diverted to other growths of long staple.

COTTON IS STILL MUCH TOO CHEAP.

Messrs. Langley & Co. state as under:—

At the advance the Farm Board are reported to have sold March contracts presumably against their recent cheap purchases. Just as at the low levels their policy was to sustain values by steady buying of futures, so now their reselling these would appear to indicate a fear on their part that any further advance might offset their own strenuous efforts to bring about a reduction of acreage on a large scale. The hesitant attitude of the market, to which we made reference last week, is still evident though advices from both America and Liverpool indicate a distinct broadening in the trade enquiry both for futures an actual cotton. That this trade enquiry comes from such varied sources as India, Japan, Lancashire and the Continent is, we think, indicative of a slow but widely spread improvement in the Textile outlook and supports our expectations of an increase in the world's takings of Americans at the expense of "outsiders", during the second half of the season. Though there is still much room for improvement, the last few weeks' American statistics make a better showing than for a considerable time, an appreciable increase being noticeable in the export figures to all quarters.

The main problem now confronting the market is that of the acreage for the coming season. General opinion seems to have crystallized into a reduction of about 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. and for some reason which we are not able to fathom, this is regarded as too inconsiderable to influence values much. Taking last year's crop at 14 1/4 millions, a reduction of 10 per cent. in acreage on the assumption of the same growing conditions as last year, would indicate a crop of 12 3/4 millions only and at the present level of values we doubt very much whether this would be anything like adequate to meet the world's requirements for the coming season.

We continue to advise purchases preferably in the Liverpool market, in the belief that cotton is still much too cheap.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

N. Y. May Highest 11.65 (opening).

N. Y. May lowest 11.40 (2-47 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following telegrams from:—

Messrs. Harnby Hemelyrk & Co.

"Bears covering their shorts Trade buying".

"Trade better feeling in the Market, America and Lancashire but think caution necessary after recent advance."

Messrs. Reiss Bros.

"Think world Trade short interest still large".

Messrs. Hornby Hemelyrk & Co

"New York cables Cotton Co-operatives sold 15,000. May said Farm Board trying to check rise".

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market To-day's sales of actual cotton are estimated at 16,000 bales. Co-operative Societies thought to be quietly realising.

Liverpool. New York cables cotton co-operatives sold 15,000 May said Farm Board trying to check rise.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 25th inst:—

11-40 a.m.:—

Tone of Liverpool market good on strength of Bombay and Egyptian markets. Continent buying and Indian buying.

9 p.m.:—

Reactionary tendency on long liquidation.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Think world trade short interest still large."

Reuter's cable:—

New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on spot houses selling and selling on the reaction theory.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6 11 Difference 110 pts. equal Rs. 49

Broach A-M. (Expected Rs. 221 equal 5.01 Difference 110 pts equal Rs. 49.

New York May (Closed) 11.41 equal 5.70 Difference 69 pts equal Rs. 30

Broach A-M. (Expected Rs. 221 equal 5.01 Difference 69 pts. equal Rs. 30.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

(At Liverpool close) May 81. October 68 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. February 25.

March	11.19—04
May	11.41—03
July	11.65—07
October	11.93—06
December	12.13—04
Middling Spot	11.30—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. February 25.

March	11.14—09
May	11.19—09
Middling Spot	10.90—.07

NEW YORK.

New York. February 25.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	....11.23
May	....11.55
July	....11.80

New York: Noon Call:

March	....11.27
May	....11.52
July	....11.78

NEW YORK, COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 37,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, February 25.

Estimated Spot Sales 10,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Liverpool, February 25.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach. Fully Good (Good Staple) 5.89

Broach, Fine (Good Staple) 5.09

Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) 5.29.

Oomra, Good 4.24

Oomra, Fully Good 4.44

Oomra, Fine 4.64

Bengal, Good 4.09

Bengal, Fully Good 4.24

Bengal, Fine 4.39

Scinde, Fully Good 4.24

Scinde, Fine 4.39

Scinde, Superfine 4.54

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Following quieter advices from New York, the local market opened weak at Rs. 218|8 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 217|- on long liquidation. At this level there was steady buying by operators and prices improved to Rs. 219|8.

It is reliably understood that no low grade cotton like Uppers from Egypt is available and shippers in Alexandria are finding in securing cotton against their previous sales—American style at present is available in Bombay at about Rs. 270|- while Broach fine at Rs. 235|40 is certainly cheap. Most of the up-country mills are interested in staple cotton all good stapled our cotton are likely to be in good demand. The statistical situation continues strong and higher prices seem inevitable in the long run.

When prices reached to Rs. 219|8 there was renewal of long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 218|8. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 7 points but opened easy at a decline of 13 points on Bombay selling orders. The market remained quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 217/12
Broach J/A. 224/8
Oomra March 187
Oomras May 187/8
Bengal March 164
Bengal May 164

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

May	137.60—1.20
August	135.60—2.00

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

140 E. Spinner & Co. Palej 228
100 P. Crystal & Co. Cutchgaon 177
100 Nisho & Co. Darwaha 190
70 Do. Darwaha 191½
100 Do. Jamner 181
100 B. Karshandas Arvi 195
100 A. Damodar Khandwa 182
55 Ital India Bodvad 184½
52 Do. Jalna 183
112 Prelad Mill Nanded 192
100 Crystal & Co. Govindgarh 170
100 Bussan & Co. Bhavnagar 177

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Fine.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F.G.	170
Sind-Punjab Fine	175
Sind-Punjab F.G.	170
Wardha-Higt Fine	195
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Mar. 4/3s 1/8d.—1.1/8d.
May 4/5s -/4d.—1-1/2d.
July 4/6s 3/4d.—7/8d.

LONDON LINSEED.

Feb-Mar. £9-12-6 up sh. 2/6d.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Pl. Sh. 18/9d.
May-Aug. Sh. 19/6d. unchanged

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Mar. dol. 79-1/8 unchanged.
May dol. 82-1/8 up 1/8.
July dol. 67-1/4 up 5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Aul. 11.59 up 14.
May 11.66 up 15.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 131—1.
July 138—1.
Sept. 147 up 1.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago).

"Prices advanced on covering by "shorts", Bull support and unfavourable weather in the Ohio Valley. Closed firm".

Buenos Aires Linseed Cables:—"Market strong. Shorts have rather a large interest".

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Feb. 26. a Bales.
Khandesh	3,534
Central India	2,888
Barsi-Nugger	2,304
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,391
Berar	7,734
Central Provinces	4,466
Dhollera	1,879
Rajputana	555
Sind-Punjab	1,785
Broach	3,622
Westerns-Northerns	126
Egyptians	3,432
Cotton	33,716
	Cwts.
Wheat	14,168
Linseed	13,087
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,490
Gingellyseeds	577
Poppyseeds	29
Groundnuts	31,478
Castorseeds	9,145
Rice	39,366
Myrabollams	4,341
Cottonseeds	26,234
Gram	202
Joowar	704
Maize	2
Barley	79
Bajree	372
	2 Tons.
Coal	414

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Colds, Coughs, Fevers, Headaches, Toothaches, Stomachaches, Nervous, Pains, Indigestion, Billiousness, Nausea, Constipation, Dysentery, Diarrhoea Hurts, Cuts, Abscesses, Bites & Stings, etc., are the ailments for which a Family Doctor should always be prepared. Their prevention and immediate cure should be his only care, for if these are well-cared for no seriou or chronic ailments develope in the household.

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Bombay Agent: NAROTAM GIRDHAR COY., Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4.

Feb.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1-5, 23-32.

March.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16

Feb.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32.

February.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16

March.

Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 29/32

April.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 926.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 63 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 82

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.

CROSS RATE.

New/York 4.85 7/7 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 26th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 25th inst.
London/Paris 124.400 25th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.80, 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 24th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 11/16 24th inst. 12 3/8 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 12 9/16 24th inst. 12 1/4 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 3/8 24th inst. 26 7/8 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 11/16 p.c. 24th inst. 2 21/32 p.c. 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 p.c. 24th inst. 2 7/8 p.c. 25th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6¼ per cent.
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 5 6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 5 9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21 7 6
Silver Ready	43 12 0
Silver 1st Settlement	37 2 0
Silver 2nd "	37 3 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 25-2-31	7816000	7634000
Receipts Yesterday 25-2-31	37000	11000
Exports to date 25-2-41	4899000	5380000
Stock at Ports 20-2-31	4025000	2213000
Stock Interior Towns 20-2-31	1557000	1307000
Stock Liverpool 20-2-31	1093000	1034000
Visible Supply 20-2-31	7771000	5267000
Quantity in Sight 20-2-31	11445000	12273000
Quantity out of Sight 20-2-31	6782000	8555000

STOCKS AND SHARES

SHARP REBOUND IN FAZAL SHARES

Better Feeling

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Several unfounded forecasts of the coming Central Government Budget having no mention about the Excise duty, there was better feeling on the Stock Exchange. Prices recovered a portion of the recent loss but Fazal shares were found in impressive demand which recorded a sharp rise of about Rs. 12/ after the opening. Both Tata Hyros and Steel Ordinary shares fared well to-day but Bombay Burmas and Imperial Bank shares ruled with more offerings. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 657/ and after advancing to Rs. 667/ closed at Rs. 661/4 Fazal shares opened at Rs. 358/ and after rising to Rs. 372/ closed at Rs. 369/6. Pearl shares opened at Rs. 233/ and after advancing to Rs. 237/ closed at Rs. 235/ Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 462/ and after declining to Rs. 458/ closed at Rs. 460/ Tata Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 22/4 and closed at Rs. 23/2.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 657; 61; 64; 62; 67; 61
Century 248; 47; 52; 50
Colaba 104-6
Crescent 70
Fazul 356; 72; 69
Indore 350
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 363; 65; 63
New Great 160; 61; 60
Pearl 233; 35; 37; 35
Simplex 66-14; 65-10
Swadeshi 272; 75
Burma 462; 58; 62; 58; 60
Hydro 107-3; 7-8
Tram 118-2; 18-12
Deff. 282
Ord. 22-4; 23-6; 23-2
Bundi 13-10
Indian 173; 72
Katni Ord. 145
Alcock 165; 66; 65

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	661-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	250
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	363-12
100 Colaba	105
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	369/6
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	350
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	137-8
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	875
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
100 New Great	160
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	129/6
250 Pearl	235
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	65-10
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	275
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1070
500-125 Imperiad Contr.	261-4
100-50 India	84-4
5 Union	3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-10
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 India	172-8
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	148-12
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	7-12 xd.
100 Shahabad	143-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	3
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	10
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P	952-8
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-6
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1056-4
1000 Tata Power	460

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	313-12
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	85
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	662-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	14-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D	282-8
75 Tata Steel	23-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	165
250 Bom Steam P	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	173-2
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
8s Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	460
50 Bom. Burma New	168-12
100 Indian Bleaching	110
15 Scindia	6-12 0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	61-7-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12 Highest Rs. 34/15 Closing Rs. 34/12/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb-Opening Rs. 32/8 Closing Rs. 32/8

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/ Highest Rs. 34/6 Lowest Rs. 33/14 Closing Rs. 34/

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	27 Feb.
Yamagata,,	3807	20 Feb.	5 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	8 Mar.
Aito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	4 Mar.
Kiyo ,,	5962	26 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@24Mar.
Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Haruna ,,	10500	....	7 April

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marse Illes
Yasukuni Maru	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone ,,	10500	18 Mar.	4 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.
Asama ,,	22000	1 April	7 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.
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DR A. N MELDRUM RETIRES

—:o:—

Memorial For Services To Scientfic Education

A Correspondent writes:

In view of the retirement of Dr. A. N. Meldrum, D.Sc., Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay who is sailing for England by the middle of next month, his numerous friends and admirers, as also his past and present students, propose to found a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of his services to scientic education in this Presidency.

Dr. Meldrum, who is a Scotchman has spent 20 years in this Presidency, the period being equally divided between the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, and the Royal Institute of Science Bombay. His principal achievement is the creation of a spirit of research among post-graduate science students. When he came to the Institute 10 years ago, there were hardly half a dozen students doing research work, whereas now there are as many as 50 students doing research in different subjects, of whom 30 are in chemistry. This great advance is mainly due to the inspiring personality and efforts of Dr. Meldrum. One of the noteworthy points about him is that he takes a keen interest in teaching the elementary classes, as he believes that students should be well grounded in the fundamental principles of science and at a later stage of their studies they might be left to themselves under the guidance of their professors.

REFORMS IN SCIENCE COURSES

It was largely due to Dr. Meldrum's efforts that the present curriculum, which provides for specialisation in the B.Sc., courses, was introduced by the University. Dr. Meldrum strongly advocates that the University should have a post-graduate department for teaching industrial chemistry on which depends to a great extent, the economic progress of the country. And his suggestion is now under consideration by a Committee. He was also the founder of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Chemical Society, and worked as the Editor of the journal of the Society.

The problem of chloral condensation particularly fascinated Dr. Meldrum, and one of his achievements in this problem is the synthesis of cochenillic acid. He has also interested himself in diverse other subjects such as bleaching powder, casein, subphenation etc. Apart from experimental research in these subjects, he has a particular liking for historical aspect of the chemical science, and he is the author of two works, viz "Eighteenth Century Revolution in Chemistry—First Phase" which was published last year, and "Avogadro and Dalton," a thesis which won him the D.Sc. degree of Aberdeen University. This aspect of chemistry has acquired fresh interest and importance in view of the forthcoming Historical Science Congress in London in June this year.

Those desiring to subscribe to the memorial fund are requested to remit the amount to the Hon. Treasurer, Meldrum Memorial Fund, Royal Institute of Science Bombay. Dr. Meldrum is sailing for England on the 14th March.

70 MADRAS PICKETERS ARRESTED IN TWO DAYS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The total number of volunteers arrested in the city yesterday is sixty-four all of whom have been remanded in custody.

Six volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops in Godown Street today. All of them were arrested.—A. P.

PUNJAB ENGINEERING CONGRESS

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The possibility and desirability of a closer concatenation of engineering effort in India in the public interest was stressed in his speech by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab to-day in opening the Punjab Engineering Congress.

It was inevitable, said Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, that in the prevailing financial stringency many projects of public utility must be deferred and many investigations of the highest importance must be curtailed or suspended, but this depressing thought in turn led to the necessity of greater concatenation of engineering effort.

Inter-consultation and combination of engineers was like to prove of service to the financial interests of the public in the matter of labour. In the field of education it might be better to have a few really good and well-equipped colleges than to spend money over a number of courses and new institutions.—A. P.

A Temple For All

—:o:—

"UNTOUCHABLES ARE HINDUS PROPER ENTITLED TO ALL VEDIC PRIVILEGES"

H. H. SANKARACHARYA'S ENCYCLIC AT RATNAGIRI

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, February 26

Ratnagiri, the stronghold of orthodoxy, has become the seat of a temple opened for entry and worship to the Untouchables as well as the touchables since the morning of the 22nd February, when it was formally opened for the purpose with all the pomp and ceremony enjoined by Vedic Rites by H. H. Dr. Kurtakoti, the Shankaracharya, supported by a number of learned Pundits hailing from different parts of the country and by saintly personages of Maharashtra and its vicinity like Masurkar Maharaja, Chaunda Buwa, Pachlekar Maharaja, Godhade Buwa and others. Among the leaders of Maharashtra then present were: Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. N. G. Savarkar, Mr. Bhide, representing "The Kesari" and others. Thousands of orthodox Hindus, forming the following of the above named saints, had attended the function.

"UNTOUCHABLE" OFFICIATING PRIEST."

The ceremony was the effect of the labours of the Ratnagiri Anti-Untouchablity Movement started through the efforts of Barrister Savarkar, who is residing at Ratnagiri, and the temple is the gift of one Mr. Bhagoji Keer Shett, a prominent member of the Bhadari Community and a keen propagandist against untouchability. He has spent over a lakh of rupees in building the temple and has provided in the deed of settlement 2 important Clauses, namely, that among the managers of the temple there shall be at least one representing the Untouchables and that the officiating priest can be a member of the Untouchables who must be eligible for the post by possessing all the requisite qualifications, such as habit, erudition, etc.

ALL VEDIC PRIVILEGES.

In the afternoon, a demonstration was held by the morning con-course of thousands of people which included a meeting presided over by His Holiness Dr. Kurtakoti, the Shankaracharya. In declaring the proceedings thereof open, Barrister Vinayak Damodar Savarkar made a thrilling speech in which he dwelt on the irresistible claim of the Untouchables to be recognised as Hindus proper and as such to be entitled to enjoy all the Vedic privileges hitherto governing the life of the Touchable Hindus only His Holiness, the President, in emphatic terms sent forth the encyclic to the effect that every follower of Vedic Dharma has the right and the privilege to read and recite the Vedas like every follower of the Bible and of the Kuran to read and recite the Bible and the Kuran respectively.

After the meeting was over, Barrister Savarkar unveiled the marble bust of Mr. Keer which was presented by the Ratnagiri Hindu Sabha to the conductors of the Anti-Untouchability Movement in recognition of Mr. Keer having gifted to the people of Ratnagiri this Pan-Hindu temple. The bust has been executed by Mr. Phadke, the well-known sculpture of Bombay.

The demonstration then became converted into a huge procession which passed through the important streets of the town and roused the anti-Untouchables feelings of the people by means of songs sung by Bhajani-Melas to the accompaniment of music.

AWAKENING AMONG STATES' PEOPLE.

Mass Meeting At Bhavnagar.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 24.

Sjt. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi the General Secretary of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference who was recently released from the Thana Jail and deported to British India, arrived here and held consultations with some leaders. Amongst those present were Sjt. Gulabrai Desai, Jagjivan Parikh and Gunvantrai Acharya. The concensus of opinion was that the convention to be held in Bombay of the States' People should be requested to take up the cause of the States' people and undertake all possible activities to secure to the people their fundamental and civic rights.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held late at night, attended by thousands which was addressed by Sjts. Trivedi and Acharya.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience and several of them expressed willingness to attend the Bombay convention and help it in all possible ways.

INCREASED ACREAGE UNDER RICE AND ALSO OUTPUT

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Final All-India rice crop for 1930-31 shows that the total area reported is 81,986,000 acres as compared with 80,479,000 acres in the previous year. The total yield is estimated at 31,594,000 tons of cleaned rice, as against 31,131,000 tons in 1929-30.

The present estimates show an increase of 2 per cent. in area and one per cent. in the yield as compared with the last year.

The condition of crop on the whole is reported to be good.—A. P. Special.

BALAGHAT DACOITY CASE

—:o:—

Accused Released On Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

Balaji Huddar, accused in the Balaghat Dacoity Case arrived here yesterday morning. He was released from Balaghat Jail, Mr. Bavisker Merchant, Itawari and Mr. Govindrao Huddar, pleader, Multai, having furnished the security of Rs. 3,500 each. The Balaghat Case re-opens on 28th inst. The case has created a great sensation in the town.

MALKAPUR CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Feb. 26.

Sjts. Kesheo Savji, dictator, Rajabhau, Secretary, Malkapur Congress Committee were arrested this morning. The section is not known.

VILLAGERS FIRM IN JAMBUSAR TALUKA.

"Times Of India" Report Contradicted.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMBUSAR, Feb. 25.

The "Times of India" dated 22nd February, contains a message from its correspondent of Surat stating that 7 villages out of 9 in Jambusar Taluka have returned to their homes and have paid up the revenue tax. It is absolutely astonishing how the correspondent at Surat can know the true facts of the movement in Jambusar which is in Broach District. I understand from most reliable sources that 9 villages are quite firm in their resolve and they have not paid up their taxes and have not returned to their homes from Baroda State.

I can also say the report sent to the Press by the Associated Press correspondent of Surat about the "Hindu-Muslim Riot" in Jambusar is not accurate.

HALOL CONVICTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

HALOL, Feb. 25.

The following workers have been sentenced:—

Ramsinh Bhikha:—fined Rs. 20/- or, in default, hard labour for one month and a half.

Himatsinh Becharsinh, and Babarbhai Bavabhai 2 months' simple each.

Muljeebhai Gordhan, convicted under 117 I.P.C.; 3 months' hard labour.

Mulshanker Maganlal Raval of Rameshara. 3 months' hard labour, under 9th Ordinance.

Partapsinh Gababhai, Chhatarsinh Jadavbhai and Bhaljeebhai Gababhai, each to one month and a half for boycotting census.

CENSUS BOYCOTT CONVICTIONS IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Mr. S. K. Desai, Additional City Mayistrate, delivered judgment today in cases of Sjts. Jayramchhod and Vasudev, Secretaries of Gomtipur Ward Committee who were arrested in connection with Census Boycott sentencing each to one month R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month more.

Mr. Hiralal Damodardas Rawal, President, Sarasour Ward Committee and a Municipal councillor, Sjt. Chimanlal Tribhovandas, another worker of the same Committee and Sjt. Shanabhai Amrutlal Secretary, Kalupur Ward Committee who were all arrested in connection with Census boycott were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or to undergo imprisonment of 1½ months in default.

All were placed in 'C' class.

ANKOLA PESANTS' RESOLUTION

—:o:—

"We Shall Not Pay Till Congress Orders Us":

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 22.

The Shonbhogs who have been again asked to go back to villages to collect land revenue though the prescribed period is over, are again busy. The Shonbhog of Belambar with two Ugranis (Village peons) and six policemen went and sat in the house of a villager named Kompagowda. Addressing those that were present there, the Shonbhog said: "I have come for realising the land revenue. If you people don't pay you will come into trouble, you will be charged with 'lathis,' your corn will be forfeited, and your land will be confiscated." The villagers were not in any way perturbed by these threats.

On the 18th inst. 8 armed policemen went to Bhavikere, tore off the leaflets calling upon people not to pay land revenue, went to the Shonbhogs' house and sat there for a while. They then plucked "gere" fruits belonging to the poor villages, ate it and went away.

On the 19th a policeman was found loitering near Ramanaik's house with a changed garb. Two other policemen in uniform were also nearby. They went to a house and asked: "where is Ramachandra Bhat" just then a volunteer blew a bugle and a policeman ran down saying "Look here Ramachandra Bhat is off on hearing the bugle." All the three then went to the camp and ate some more 'gare' fruits belonging to others. A little while after a police whistle was heard on which four armed constables emerged from their hiding place and went back to Ankola.

The policemen who are unused to the work that they are put to are meeting with great difficulties owing to the refusal of the villagers to co-operate with them. Some policemen who were going to Belambar came across a 'nala' full of water. They did not know where to cross it and no one helped them. In attempting to cross it at a wrong place they soiled their uniform. They missed their way and no one helped them. They went to another village and on realising their mistake came back. They met the village peon on the way whom they abused to their hearts' content.

A few days ago the Mamlatdar accompanied by Shonbhog, the village peon and six armed policemen went to a village named Shinganamakki. As no one gave them shelter they got down in the village school. Then the Mamlatdar sent for the Khatedars but none turned up. The Shonbhog sent for a small pot and for milk to prepare tea but none gave it. One small boy named Vasudev said to the village peon: "I do not care whether it is a Mamlatdar or any body else. I will not give any pot to a Government servant. I will not give him even place to sit. Go and tell your Mamlatdar." The local shopkeeper refused to give sugar. The police went to another shop and wanted to buy sugarcane but the woman sitting there said we do not sell sugarcane to people like you." Then the Mamlatdar entered the village himself. He met only two persons and said to them: "Ankola town people have paid their tax you also give it. Do not act like mad men. I also want "Swaraj." The peasants replied: "We shall not pay the tax till the Congress orders us to do so.

AKOLA CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 25.

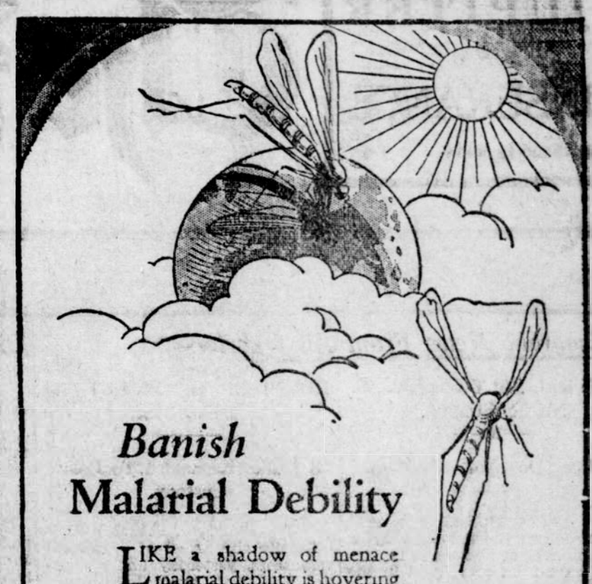
Swami Anantanand of Sasti and Sjt. Govindrao Shinde of Charangaon are recent victims of the 11th Ordinance, and have got six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Shioram Master of Pimpalkhuta, Sjt. Keshaorao Sawaji of Malkapur and Sjt. Padamsibhai of Khamgaon Taluka Congress Committee were arrested under the same Ordinance, after the hoisting of the national flag on the sanitation board building built at the hands of Sjt. Fatterambhaya of Shirpur (Taluq Basim). 6 workers have been arrested, 5 of them being under Section 107, the sixth Sjt. Amritrao Mahajani got one year's rigorous imprisonment. Three of them have once served their term for breaking forest law.

PICKETING CONTINUES AT HALVAD.

HALVAD, (Dhrangadra) Feb. 26.

Ten female volunteers arrived from Dhrangadra to attend the meeting. Sjt. Govindbhai and others exhorted the people to join the struggle and the cloth dealers to seal their goods.

Local sympathy is with the volunteers. The public are dissatisfied with the cloth dealers. Strong picketing continues.



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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of Insurance business

Satyagraha News From All Quarters;

NATURAL SALT COLLECTED NEAR SURAT.

—:o:—

Police Do Not Interfere.

SURAT, Feb. 26.

A breach of the Salt Law by a large number of persons is reported to have been committed in the village of Karadi near Dandi. It is stated that yesterday a procession under the leadership of Maganlal Desai started from the "Azad Maidan" of Karadi and reached the creek (Khanjan) where the villagers collected a few maunds of natural salt. The police, though present on the scene, did not interfere.—A. P.

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS AT SURAT.

—:o:—

Lady "Dictator" Gets Two Months.

SURAT, February 25.

Mr. Shaik, the City Magistrate, sentenced this evening Shrimati Vilasvati Chandravadan Mehta, eight Dictator of Surat and Surat District, to two months' simple imprisonment under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and acquitted her of charges under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and section 447 I.P.C. holding that the Prosecution had failed to prove the latter charges.

He also sentenced Sjt. Mohanlal Chhokhawala, Secretary, local Students' Union, to four months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge under section 188 I.P.C.

A few weeks back some accused refused to sign their charge sheets. The City Magistrate sentenced eight of them to one month's simple imprisonment under section 180 I.P.C. on a charge of disobeying and insulting the Court.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN PANCHMAHALS.

—:o:—

New Congress House Opened

(From A Correspondent).

HALOL, Feb. 23.

The opening ceremony of the premises of the Halol Taluka Samiti was performed by Mr. Vallabhdas Modi of Godhra, at Halol. Mr. Vallabhdas was the first person to go to jail from Panch Mahals.

Dr. Bhogilal Vaidya, Dictator of Halol has been sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment.

PANCH MAHALS DICTATOR ARRESTED

Sjt. Pannalal M. Parikh, Dictator of Panch Mahals has been arrested at Halol for being a member of an unlawful association.

Sjt. Chhaganlal D. Joshi, Sardar of Varsada Camp has also been arrested for the same offence.

The following 7 Khatedars of Dhikwa village in Halol Taluka have been sentenced to 2 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 or in default 1 month more.

1 Lallubhai Motibhai; 2 Desaibhai Vajabhai; 3 Amarsinh Chandra Sinh; 4 Hirabhai Rupabhai; 5 Janabhai Rupabhai; 6 Jorabhai Garkubhai; 7 Hirabhai Bhaijeebhai.

They were sentenced for being members of an unlawful association.

ARRESTS UNDER CIVIL WARRANTS

The following men have been arrested under civil warrant for not paying the land revenue at Dhikwa and Nani Umarthan, 1 Dalyabhai Vechatbhai; 2 Gajabhai Bajabhai; 3 Chhaganbhai Gulabsinh; 4 Amarsinh Samabhai; 5 Kodiyabhai Dhanjee 6 Bhupatsinh Gendabhai.

50 maunds of jowar belonging to Haribhai Vechatbhai has been attached; and 80 maunds of jowar belonging to Bajubhai Virsinghbhai have also been attached.

ROUND-UP OF PICKETS I MADRAS.

8 Ladies Remanded To Police Custody.

MADRAS, February 25.

Despite the arrest of several volunteers, yesterday under section 55 (B) of Criminal Procedure Code, picketing of foreign cloth shops was continued to-day in George Town by about 25 volunteers. All of them were taken to the Police Commissioner's office and remanded to custody till next week. Later in the evening nine ladies including Miss Ambujammal, daughter of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, picketed foreign cloth shops in Rattan Bazaar. They were also arrested and produced before the Commissioner of Police, who remanded eight ladies to custody till March 2. Miss Ambujammal was let off.—A. P.

HOUSE BREAKING IN DOHAD.

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, Feb. 24.

There have been a number of cases of house breaking, and robbery, including high way robbery in Dohad town and in villages of the Taluka. I give below a number of instances of recent occurences.

1. In the village of Garbada, the house of Jothalal Bhagawandas was cut open, locks broken and paddy and some other coarse grain and pots and clothes were taken away.

2. A cultivator of the Patelia caste in the village of Goongaradi had his one bullock stolen away and he was beaten severely.

3. About ten carts full of grain were on their way from Garbada to Dohad market. These carts and their drivers were resting for the night on the road side near the village of Panchwada. Those were attacked in a body by large gang of 30 or 40, but on the cartmen raising a hue and cry, they were repulsed. But all the same, they had removed about 10 Mds. of grams from the carts.

4. The house of Nathji Raiji Modhia in the Baharpura quarter of Dohad town was entered into in the early morning of the 21st inst. Cash, gold and silver ornaments, wheat and ghee together with brass and copper pots and clothes of the total value of about Rs. 400 were removed. The thieves before leaving the house poured kerosene oil on ground near the head and the feet of the owner who was sleeping in the room and lighted it with matches and then dacamped. The owner got up owing to the blaze of light thus caused and found his bedding was z partly burnt, but he escaped unhurt.

5. The house of Bohara Gulamhusen Lukmanji of Pipalia was broken in the town of Dohad in the early morning of the 22nd inst. The wall of his house was cut open valuables and cloths of the total value of about Rs. 500, were stolen. On the house owner's and his nephew's raising a hue and cry, the thieves decamped.

There have been a number of petty thefts besides which I do not describe here.

FAILURE OF KHARIF CROP

During the current season the kharif crop, which consists mainly of maize, the stapple food of Bhils, failed almost entirely. They have thus to fall back on the Rabi crop of wheat and gram which have not yet matured. It is probable that, driven to starvation, some gangs of Bhils and other Badmashis are taking to lawlessness. The Police Superintendent of the District should take active measures and hustle his subordinates into action.

EXTRA POLICE IN PUNJAB.

Costs Over Rs. 5,00,000

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

Sir Henry Craik, replying to a question in the Punjab Council today said that extra police during 1930|31 had cost a little over Rs. 5,00,000, and extra judicial agency for trying cases due to the abnormal political conditions had cost about Rs. 1,75,000.

The average number of jail inmates in excess of the normal figure had been between 2,550 and 4100 during the period between 15th July 1930 and 31st January 1931.—A. P.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN OF CALCUTTA.

Released After Serving Full Term

CALCUTTA, February 25.

Mr. Amarendranath Chatterjee, ex-M.L.C., and President of the Council of Civil Disobedience, Mr. Amarnath Bose, Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council, Messrs. Hemanth Kumar Bose, Benoy Bose, Paritosh Bannerjee and Madhusudhan Das, Secretaries of North, Central and South Calcutta and Burrabazar Congress Committees respectively, Mr. Jitendra Nath Mitra, President, Burdwan Congress Committee and Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council, Mr. Kshitish Das Gupta, Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council, Mr. Basantalal Morarka, Secretary Burrabazar Civil Disobedience Council and 15 other Congress and Civil Disobedience workers, who were sentenced in May last were released from Dum Dum special jail this morning after serving their full terms.—A. P.

KHADDAR IN CAWNPORE.

61 ARRESTS UNDER INSTIGATION ORDINANCE.

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Feb. 20.

Khaddar propaganda is carried on vigorously in the city. Four Khaddar Mandals have been started for the purpose.

1. Khadi Prachar Mandal; 2. Nav Yuwak Charkha Mandal; 3. Khadi Prachar Ashram and 4. Anand Samiti.

So far about 375 'Dhunkies' have been sold in the city. From time to time groups of lady volunteers go on 'pharies,' visiting each and every house in order to persuade the persons to use Khadi. A 'Dhunki School' is run only for ladies in Tilak Bhumi.

So far 61 persons have been arrested under the Instigation Ordinance in the current month.

PANCH MAHAL'S NEW "DICTOR."

(From A Correspondent).

HALOL, Feb. 25.

Sjt. Ambalal P. Vyas, Acharya, Bhil Ashram, Graduate of the Gujerat Vidyapith and Life Member of the Bhil Seva Mandal has been appointed 4th Dictator of the Panch Mahals.

Sjt. Chhaganlal Dajibhai Joshi, Sardar of the Varasada Camp, has been sentenced to 3 months' R. I. and Rs. 25 fine or in default one month more.

Sjt. Waghjeebhai M. Patel has been arrested at Rameshara under the 11th Ordinance. He was previously convicted under the Ordinance of Boycotting Government servants.

SEARCH IN GAEKWAR TERRITORY.

Some of the workers of Halol Taluka are staying in Khakharia (Gaekwar territory) and their premises were searched by Mr. Kothawalla, Sub-Inspector, Halol, with the assistance of Mr. Vinubhai, Sub-Inspector of Savli (Baroda State). Nothing incriminating was however, found except some copies of "Navjivan," "Bombay Bulletin" and "Panch Mahal Patrika."

ARRESTS UNDER BURMA ORDINANCE ACT.

—:o:—

The following persons were arrested under the newly promulgated Burma Ordinance Act, 1931 on the 2nd February, 1931:—

1. Dinesh Chandra Biswas, Esqr., Messrs. Biswas & Co., Rangoon.
2. Kedareswar Bhattacharjee, Esq., B.A., B.T. Asst. Head Master, Pagoda National High School, Rangoon.
3. Nagendra Lal Das Gupta, Esq., Clerk, Police Commissioner's Office, Rangoon.
4. Jitendra Nath Ghose, Esq., Clerk, Burma Rlys. Rangoon.
5. Parimal Mukherjee, Esq.
6. Khagendra Lal Mukherjee, Esq., (Bhola).
7. Sukumar Sen Gupta, Esq., 3rd year student, Medical School, Rangoon.
8. Barada Ranjan Rakhit, Esq 2nd year student, Medical School, Rangoon.

Also four other Burmans.

CALCUTTA IN GRIP OF SMALL-POX

—:o:—

8 Outbreaks In 30 Years.

167 DEATHS DURING LAST 48 DAYS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Calcutta is in the grip of small-pox epidemic, which began on January 4 and up to last Saturday has been responsible for 167 deaths. The epidemic occurs in the city every fourth or fifth year and there are frequently two outbreaks of a milder type followed by severe epidemic in the following year. During the last 30 years, there have been eight such outbreaks in the City, the death rate varying from 4.5 to 2.4 per 1,000. 121,485 persons have been vaccinated up till now. The present change of weather is stated to be responsible for the spread of the disease.—A. P.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SAVE A WOMAN.

—:o:—

Engineer Drowned On Eve Of Departure For England.

CALCUTTA, February 25.

In an unsuccessful attempt to save a woman from drowning in the river Hooghly at Budge Budge Mr. C. C. Murray, Deputy Assistant Engineer, Wireless Telegraph Stores, lost his own life yesterday morning. The body of the woman has been recovered but that of Mr. Murray has not yet been found, It is stated that Mr. Murray was to have left for England to-day.—A. P.

Henderson And Alexander Reach Rome.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rome.—Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander have arrived here.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS RUBBER.

—:o:—

Fifth Test Match A Draw

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Durban.—The Fifth Test Match between England and South Africa resulted in a draw, South Africa winning the Rubber Score: South Africa 252 and 219 for seven, and declared. England 230 and 72 for four.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND ACCESSION TO "GENERAL ACT."

Mr. Henderson's Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In a memorandum on the proposed accession of the Government of United Kingdom to the "General Act" of 1928 (approved by the League of Nations for the pacific settlement of international disputes) Mr. Henderson points out that the time is past when His Majesty's Government in Britain "could make any new departure of this kind in foreign affairs without full consultation with Governments in other parts of the Empire." He adds: Following the opinion expressed at Imperial Conference of 1930, the Government of the United Kingdom invite the House of Commons at an early date to approve the accession "in knowledge that the governments of Dominions and India agree to their action and in the belief that such action will make further contribution to peace and security of the world."—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A. P.

CHIRNER CASE TRANSFER.

—:o:—

To Be Argued "De Novo."

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT IN HIGH COURT

A novel situation has arisen in the Chirner shooting case transfer application, as Mr. Justice Madgaokar and Mr. Justice Murphy before whom it was argued, have found it necessary to have it reargued before a full bench of the High Court.

A NOVEL POINT.

The judgment was to have been delivered on Thursday afternoon but their Lordships said that the case involved an important and to some extent a novel point and preferred to have it argued "de novo" before a Third judge on Friday.

The application will therefore be heard "de novo" before a full bench of Judges which will include the present judges on Friday.

It may be mentioned that in the ordinary course, such a reference would have been made to a third judge only in case the trying judges disagreed on the judgment.

The application it will be remembered has been made by the 47 accused in the Chirner Shooting case on the ground that the order of the Government that the trial should be held at Alibag instead of at Thana was "ultra vires" and also on grounds of convenience.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY REPORT.

—:o:—

Two Boxes Seized At Madras

MADRAS, February 25.

On a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police seized two boxes containing copies of the Peshawar Enquiry Report at the Central Station on their arrival yesterday.—A. P.

COSSIPORE JUTE PRESS GUTTED BY FIRE.

Damage Estimated At Rs. 50,000.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The two-storeyed buildings of the Ocean Jute Press at Cossipore, where a large quantity of loose jute was stacked, was completely gutted by fire at three o'clock this morning. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Nothing is known about the value of the jute destroyed.—A. P.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

—:o:—

Personnel Of Mission To Honkong.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rugby.—Dr. Shiels, Colonial Under-Secretary, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the mission proceeding to Hongkong to inquire into the currency question there would consist of: Messrs. Clegg, Governor of the South Africa Reserve Bank; Lzechie', one of the Crown Agents for Colonies and Mr. Clauson of Colonial Office, Secretary. The last two would sail to-modrow, Mr. Clegg joining them at Singapore. The Commission would report to the Colonial Secretary, but action would not be taken upon the recommendations until the Hongkong Government had been further consulted. Other interests would be consulted if desirable.—B. O. W.

4-Seater Motor Car for £84

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rugby.—The "Daily Mail" announces that a Coventry firm of motor-car manufacturer, Rover Limited, have produced four-seater motor-car which will be on sale within next two months, priced at £84.—B. O. W.

"ELDERS" AND INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

How Skeen Committee Was Kept In The Dark

C-IN-C IS TROUBLED OVER MEANING OF "EXPERT"!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Council of State discussed to-day only one non-official resolution. It related to the Indianisation of the Indian Army.

Mr. Saiyid Husain Imam, the mover recommended the formation of a Committee of Experts and members of the Central Legislature to frame a scheme. He referred to the drawbacks of the present system of recruitment and training as explained by the Skeen Committee and said that when India was to be given the substance of Dominion Status, it was only right that Indianisation of the officer ranks of the Army should be more rapid.

HIS OBJECTION.

Major Akbar Khan said that the recommendations of the Skeen Committee had been considerably modified by the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference and Indianisation had been decided upon. He personally thought that complete Indianisation would take several years and several decades. The details of the recommendations of the London Conference Committee were not before the House. Let the mover bring the resolution when the facts were more adequate.

Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi alluded to the recommendations of the sub-committee of the London Conference and emphasised that defence was, in future, to be the concern of the Indian people and steps must now be taken to start an Indian Sandhurst. He urged that a Committee of Experts, as recommended, should meet soon. Meanwhile, he wanted that the number of Indians taken for Sandhurst at the half-yearly competitive examinations in India should be doubled, that is, raised from 10 to 20.

DIDN'T THINK MUCH OF SKEEN COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. A. Natesan did not attach much importance to the Skeen Committee's report because that committee did not have before it the reports of the Military Requirements Committee and the Indianisation of the Indian Army Committee, of 1921 and 1922 respectively.

Both these two Committees had at that time prepared a cut and dried scheme recommending complete Indianisation of the Indian Army within 28 years without affecting the efficiency of the Army. For some reason or other, both these reports were kept back from the Skeen Committee. In fact, but for the patriotism of some Indian members, and also the candour of Mr. Thomas, these two documents would not have been available to the Defence Sub-Committee of the London Conference The only question, now, was how to give effect to the recommendations of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Conference. That was for experts.

C.-IN-C. REPLIES.

Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief, replying on behalf of Government said that the intention of the Government was to carry on the work of the Round Table Conference. The Indian Government was in communication with His Majesty's Government as to the ways and means. On the question of Defence the Indian Government had been corresponding with His Majesty's Government as to the steps that should be taken on the recommendations of the Defence Sub-Committee. His Majesty's Government had accepted the principle of more rapid Indianisation and the creation of an Indian Sandhurst.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

The Indian Government had accepted it, and he as the head of the Indian Army had also accepted it. As for the appointment of an Expert Committee, as recommended by the London Conference, there had been some correspondence on the definition of "expert." His Majesty's Government's reply was that this term includes any person, whether official or otherwise, who was qualified by special knowledge and experience to contribute to the solution of the problem. The immediate problem was the establishment of a Military College to train Indians for all arms of the Indian Defence force. For his own part he (Sir Philip Chetwode had arrived at certain conclusions, which, when made public, would be found to represent a substantial advance on the present position provided there were sufficient candidates forthcoming.

WAITING FOR MOVING UP THE HILLS.

The Committee of Experts to be appointed would include representatives of the Indian States. Next March, the presence of Indian Princes in connection with the session of the Chamber of Princes would be availed of for discussing the representation of the Indian States. The Committee, however, would meet in Simla as soon as the Government of India had moved up to the hills. There was thus no burking either of the question of more rapid Indianisation or the establishment of a Military College. Indeed, the expert committee would not meet in Simla, in the atmosphere of unreality which attached to the previous committees such as the Skeen Committee or the Military Requirements Committee or the Shea Committee, because the principle of Indianisation had been accepted and the young plant of Indianisation was to be made to grow well.

The resolution was withdrawn.

ELDERS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Both Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar who had resolutions urging the release of political prisoners did not move them.

The President announced that Messrs. A. Hamid, G. A. Natesan, Ramsaran Das and B. K. Basu had been elected to the Standing Emigration Committee.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Indian Air Mail And Service Fees.

LONDON, February 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Nairne Sandeman who asked whether the present amount of Indian air mail made it a paying proposition. Mr. Viant said that air fees had been fixed at the lowest figures which would ensure that transport and other charges in connection with the service would be covered. This result had hitherto been achieved, but the general finance of Indian air services was not a matter for which his department was responsible.

LONG-RANGE MONOPLANE.

Asked whether new long range Fairey-Napier monoplane now being built was intended for a non-stop flight over the longest distance covered hitherto, Mr. Montague said that it was being built in pursuance of the general policy of increasing the range of aircraft by every means and developing the power of the mutual reinforcement of aircraft in different areas which was an essential feature of air strength.—Reuter.

Jailed For Cheating Imperial Bank.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

Gowardhan Das, a clerk in the Imperial Bank has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and Raghunath has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to six months' imprisonment in connection with an attempt to cheat the bank to the extent of Rs. 30,000.—A. P.

Appeal To Viceroy To Commute Death Sentence

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

Signatures are being taken on a petition to be presented to H. E. the Viceroy praying for the commutation of the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru. About 5,000 signatures have already been taken. The petition urges the Viceroy to create a suitable atmosphere for peaceful settlement by enlisting the co-operation of those believing in the methods of Bhagat Singh and others.—A. P.

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